HODDER ARITHMETICK:

OR, THAT NECESSARY ART

Made most easie.

Being explained in a way familiar to the *Capacity* of any that desire to learn in a little Time.

By James Hodder, *Writing-Master.*

The Twentieth Edition revised, augmented, and above a thousand Faults amended, by Henry Mose, *late Servant and Successor to the Author.*

LONDON,

Printed for *Ric. Chiswell*, at the *Rose* and *Crown* in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, and *Geo. Sawbridge* at the *Three Flower-de-luces* in *Little-Britain.*

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55-34-2

TO HIS

REALLY LOVING

AND

Most Worthily Honoured

FRIEND,

JOSIAS DEWTE,

MERCHANT and CITIZEN

OF

LONDON:

JAMES HODDER,

In token of true Gratitude for Unmerited Kindnesses,

HUMBLY DEDICATETH

THIS

Manual of Arithmetick.

To the Reader.

HAving for ſundry Years kept a Writing-School in this City, and thereby gained ſome Experience in that commendable Art, I thought good heretofore to publiſh ſomewhat thereof.

And now for the better compleating of Youth as to Clerkſhip and Trades, I am induc'd to publiſh this ſmall Treatiſe of Arithmetick; which though it be dedicated more particularly to my much honoured Friend, yet being aſſured he can be content that others ſhould partake of the benefit thereof, I make bold thus to communicate it.

I need not go about to ſpeak any thing in Praiſe of Arithmetick, but ſhould willingly ſubmit what is here treated of, to the candid Cenſure of the more judicious ſkilful.

And as I ſhall condemn no Man's Diligence in what he hath formerly done, ſo I think none will blame my Endeavours at the preſent; for though I know it impoſſible to pleaſe every Man, and therefore am not ſollicitous how to do it; yet according to the Ability which God hath given me I have laboured to make a more clear Diſcovery

some Intricacies in this Art, than to my knowledge hath hitherto been. Which perhaps may not seem to be set out in so gallant a dress as some others: but I dare averr to be done with as much Plainness, Facility and Shortness as any that I have yet observed.

Thus, not fearing, gentle Reader, lest any Man should scorn my Labours, because I seem to under-value them by letting others have the Use, Profit and Pleasure thereof at so small a rate, I refer my self and them to thy Consideration; and if after perusal and tryal made, thou kindly accept what I lovingly offer, it shall abundantly satisfie him that is devoted to serve God, and profit others in his Calling, and desire to remain,

Ready to pleasure thee, whether known or unknown to

James Hodder.

The

The Corrector to the Reader.

SInce this Arithmetick came out, it hath ſufficiently demonſtrated to the World its Utility and facile Method; and therefore needs no further Commendation than what the Learner (through its eaſie Inſtructions) may have cauſe to give it.

And yet notwithſtanding the World hath been fully ſatisfied with the Method thereof, many have been laid under great diſencouragements (ſome through Ignorance blaming the Author) for Multitudes of Faults that had crept in by the neglect of the Preſs, and ſome by pretending to a perfection in the ſaid Art, before they have attained to it by a practical habit.

Now (Courteous Reader) thou mayeſt cheerfully go on, all its former Errors being purged from it, and ſome more Light given to it, being augmented in ſeveral Places where occaſion (for thy ſake) did require; and that it may anſwer thy Expectations, is the deſire of him who is a Lover of Ingenious Arts.

HENRY MOSE.

To

To my Ingenious Friend Mr. *Henry Moſe*, upon his Amendments to Mr. *James Hodder's* Arithmetick.

THis Critick Age excludes things Obſolete;
Now nothing takes wanting a Dreſs com-
Beauty, tho' unadorn'd, is Beauty ſtill, (pleat.
Enrich'd with Splendor captivates each Will.
So he that would careſs this knowing Age,
And means t'appear in Print upon the Stage,
(Ev'n in this Harveſt-time, when Learning, Arts,
And Wits are ripe, and the ſublimeſt parts
Are now arriv'd at what they can aſpire,
At which Ages to come may well admire,)
Muſt emulate what hath been done before,
And muſter thoſe Acquirements, which in ſtore
Lay dorment. This thy Pen hath fully done;
Th' haſt added to his Fame and to thy own,
For amplifying his elaborate Piece,
Multiplies thy Worth, not ſubtracting his.
Imbelliſhing the Work, is to create
A laſting Progeny in deſpite of Fate.
The Author's Mantle doth invelop thee,
And when the future grateful Age ſhall ſee,
That by Accompliſhments thou doſt inherit
A double Portion of thy Maſter's Spirit;
Poſterity ſhall make account it owes
To Hodder's *Memory, but more to* Moſe

S. HODDER.

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And having gained ſo much per cent. *when ſold at ſuch a price, what ſhall be gained or loſt when ſold at another price.*

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CHAP. I.

The Definition of Number.

A Number is a multitude of Units put together, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c. Therefore an Unit is properly no Number, but the original or beginning of Number, for it being multiplied or divided by it self is resolved again into it self without any increasement or decreasement.

NUMERATION.

Numeration is that part of Arithmetick whereby one may rightly value, express, and write any Number or Sum propounded.

To the attaining whereof observe, that all Numbers are express'd by these Characters following, whose simple value by

themſelves conſider'd, you may here take notice of.

one, two, three, four, five, ſix, ſeven, eight, nine, cypher.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

The Cypher ſerveth to make up the number of Places, but of it ſelf ſignifieth nothing.

Every figure hath two values; whereof one is always certain, and hath its own ſignification; but the other is uncertain, by reaſon of the uncertainty of the place where it may happen to ſtand.

A place we commonly call a ſpace in which a figure ſtandeth; and look how many figures there are, ſo many places there are by which they are valued.

Every figure in the firſt place ſimply betokeneth it ſelf: but in the ſecond Place which is towards the left hand, it is ten times ſo much as it was in the Place before, and ſo increaſeth its value according to its place, as you may ſee in the Table following.

6 1 8 7
3 4 5 1
7 3 2 1
4 0 3 11
2 0 3 0

Numeration Table.

Millions.	Millions.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Hundreds.	Tens.	Units.
8	7.	6	5	4.	3	2	1
8	7.	6	5	4.	3	2	1
9	8.	7	6	5.	4	3	2
	9	8.	7	6.	5	4	3
		9	8.	7.	6	5	4
			9	8.	7	6	5
				9	8	7	6.
					9	8	7
						9	8
							9

The first place.

987 *mil.* 654 *thou.*	321
98 *mil.* 765 *thou.*	432
9 *mil.* 876 *thou.*	543
987 *thousand*	654
98 *thousand*	765
9 *thousand*	876
	987
	98
	9

The left hand

Which you muſt read beginning from the laſt place on the left hand, and proceeding to the firſt at the right, on this manner, viz. Nine hundred eighty ſeven Millions, ſix hundred fifty four thouſand, Three hundred twenty one.

And for the better underſtanding of the Table, obſerve that the firſt figure next the right hand is the place of Units, and ſignifies but his own ſingle value; as the figure of 1 but one, 2 but

two, 3 but three, *&c.* But where two or more figures are joyned together, the figure in the ſecond place towards the left-hand betokeneth its own ſingle value ten times; and ſo in the third place ſignifies his own value an hundred times; in the fourth place a thouſand times.

Example. 6 in the fourth place is ſix thouſand, 6 in the third place is ſix hundred, 6 in the ninth place is ſix hundred Millions.

And thus you ſee the value of the figure is according to the place it ſtandeth in.

The names of the places therefore you muſt be ſure to get by heart.

To help you in the expreſſing of great numbers, you may make a period or prick with your Pen between every three figures beginning at the right-hand; as in this Example.

123. 456. 789. Here you ſee is one hundred twenty three, four hundred fifty ſix, ſeven hundred eighty nine. Thus you muſt expreſs all figures: But to know the value of them, you muſt begin at the right hand, and reckon towards the left, according to the precedent Table, and you will find

find them to be one hundred twenty three millions, four hundred fifty six thousand, seven hundred eighty nine.

There are three sorts of Numbers:

1. A Digit.
2. An Article.
3. A mixt or Compound.

All Numbers not exceeding the nine Units are called Digits; as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Articles are numbers consisting of a Digit and a Cypher; as 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, *&c.*

A Compound is a number consisting of both; as 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, *&c.*

CHAP. II.

ADDITION.

Without the lesser Denominations.

BEfore I begin to acquaint you with the working of any of the Rules following, I shall (all along in their proper Places) first shew you the nature and meaning of the Rules, and secondly the Manner of their working.

What Addition teacheth.

Addition teacheth you to add two o more Sums together, to make them on whole or total Sum, *viz.*

Example.

Received at ſeveral times theſe particula ſums following:

At one time	34
At another time	15
More	21
More	59
More	17
I deſire to know how much was received in all.	149

I. For the working of this, and all other of this kind, you muſt begin with the firſt or lowermoſt figure at your right-hand ſaying 9, 6, 7, 8, and 1, makes 31; the ſet down the 1 in a Line underneath, an carry the 3 unto the next place, where 7, 9 1, 5, 4, and 3 that I carried make 29, whic 9 ſet down and carry the 2 unto the nex place towards your left-hand, ſaying, 1, 5, 2 1, 3, and 2 that I brought make 14, whic ſet down. So that you ſee all the particula do make 1491.

A General Rule.

For Sums of one Denomination in Ad dition

dition, obſerve to ſet down all that is above Ten or Tens, and under Ten: and for every Ten carry one to the next place, until you come to the laſt, which muſt always be ſet down as in the former Example, and this following appeareth.

2734
3945
6542
5763
9278
1712

29974

Here I think it not amiſs to adviſe you to be ſure for your clearer working, to ſet down the figures of every rank in a ſtreight Line under one another; as you ſee in the foregoing Sums, Units under Units, Tens under Tens, *&c.*

Addition of Money with the leſſer Denominations.

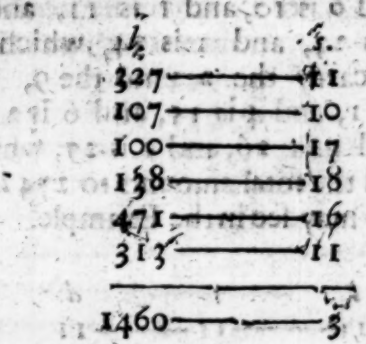
II. I need not here to acquaint you that four Farthings make a Penny, twelve Pence a Shilling, and twenty Shillings a Pound.

But thus much I desire you to mind in all Additions and Subtractions, the Title of your Account, and how many of the first Denomination do make one of the second, and how many of the second do make one of the third, and how many of the third do make one of the fourth; and so in this manner, if there are more. The Observation of this will much facilitate the work, and save both you and me a great deal of Labour; therefore I shall only give one or two Examples of each, cast up to your hands.

For the effecting of this, consider as before, how many of the first Denomination do make one of the second, (which is here 20;) therefore for every 20 Shillings carry one Pound to the Pounds, as thus; 1, 6, 8, 7, and 1 Shilling is 23 Shillings; then come down upon the Tens, and say, 23 and 10 is 33, and 10 is 43, and 10 is 53, and 10 is 63, and 10 is 73, and 10 is 83 Shillings: now 83 Shillings being 4 Pound 3 Shillings, set down only the 3 Shillings, and carry 4 to the next, saying, 3, 1, 8, 7, 7, and 4 that I carried in my mind, is 30, set down 0, and carry the 3 to the next, saying, 1, 7, 3, 2, and 3 I carried, is 16; set down 6, and carry

1 to

to the next, saying, 3, 4, 11, 1, 1, 3, and that I carried, is 14; which by reason there is not any other Place to carry it unto, only set it down according to this Example.



As before, so again consider the Title of your Account, and how many of the one do make the other; then begin with the first figures at your right hand, 5, 7, 1, 8, and 1, which being added together make 22, and coming down upon the Tens, say, 22 and 10 is 32, and 10 is 42, and 10 is 52, (and so on if there were more.) Now consider how many Shillings 52 Pence make, viz. 4 Shillings and 4 Pence; set down the 4 Pence, and carry the 4 Shillings to the Shillings, saying 4 that I carry, and 8 is 12, and 7 is 19, and 1

is 20, and 3 is 23, and 6 is 29, and 1 is 30; then come down upon the Tens, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 10 is 90 Shillings, which is 4 Pounds 10 Shillings; ſet down the 10 Shillings and carry the 4 Pounds to the Pounds, ſaying 4 and 6 is 10, and 1 is 11, and 5 is 16, and 7 is 23, and 1 is 24, which 4 ſet down and carry the 2 unto the 9, which will make 11, and 4 is 15, and 6 is 21, and 4 is 25, and 1 is 26, and 1 is 27, which ſet down, and the total amounts to 274 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* as you may ſee in the Example.

l.	*s.*	*d.*
11	11	11
10	16	08
47	13	10
65	11	11
41	17	07
96	18	05
274	10	04

You may make a Prick with your Pen at every 4 in the Farthings, and at every 12 in the Pence, and at every 20 in the Shillings. But this way is neither ſo neat nor commendable; for if you once prick falſe, you muſt prick it all over again, which will look

look like ſo many Blots, and make you more ſubject to miſtake.

Therefore I recommend theſe two Tables following to you, to be gotten perfectly by heart, before you adventure upon Addition, as one Shilling is 12 pence, 2 Shillings is 24 Pence, and ſo on.

Note that

s.	*d.*
1 —is—	12
2 —is—	24
3 —is—	36
4 —is—	48
5 —is—	60
6 —is—	72
7 —is—	84
8 —is—	96
9 —is—	108
10 —is—	120
11 —is—	132
12 —is—	144

d.	*s.*	*d.*
20 —is—	1 —	8
30 —is—	2 —	6
40 —is—	3 —	4
50 —is—	4 —	2
60 —is—	5 —	0
70 —is—	5 —	10
80 —is—	6 —	8
90 —is—	7 —	6
100 —is—	8 —	4
110 —is—	9 —	2
120 —is—	10 —	0

The Proof of Addition.

Add all the ſums again (except the uppermoſt) which is here 300*l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* 2 *q.* and then add the Total thereof unto the ſaid uppermoſt Line, and if it make the juſt Sum of the firſt Total, it is true, otherwiſe not.

Example.

Example	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*qrs.*
	300	11	06	2
	102	15	11	1
	106	17	10	0
	241	18	11	1
	691	11	11	1
	314	10	10	2
	611	11	11	1
Total	2279	19	00	0
	1979	07	05	2
Proof	2279	19	00	0

Addition of Cloth measure.

III. *Note that* 4 *Nails is* 1 *Quarter of a Yard,* 1 *Yard* 4 *Quarters,* 1 *Ell Flemish* 3 *Quarters of a Yard,* 1 *Ell English* 5.

You see the Title of your Account is Yards, Quarters, and Nails; now observe how many Nails make one Quarter, which is 4; therefore for every 4 carry 1 Quarter to the Quarters; and likewise for every 4 Quarters, which make a Yard, carry

ry 1 Yard to the Yards and in the Yards (or laſt Denomination of any Addition) for every 10 carry 1 to the next place, until you come to the laſt Rank; which Total ſet down, as in this Example,

yard	*qua.*	*na.*
371	1	1
106	3	2
410	2	3
716	3	1
151	2	3
171	1	2
412	1	1
601	3	2
912	1	3
3855	1	2

yard	*qr.*	*na.*	*El. Eng.*	*qr.*	*na.*	*El. Fle.*	*qr.*	*na.*
31	1	2	47	1	2	54	1	2
27	2	3				16	2	1
14	1	2	31	2	3	31	1	2
16	1	3	41	4	3	91	2	3
35	3	1	17	1	2	31	2	1
27	2	0	38	3	1			
			27	1	0	226	1	1
153	0	3						
			203	4	3			
			156	3	1			
Proof			203	4	3			

Addition

Addition of Wine-Measure.

IV. The same Order that is set down in the second Section of this Chapter, is here to be observed; and likewise in all the Additions following.

Example.

For 2 Pints carry 1 Quart, for 2 Quarts a Pottle, for 2 Pottles one Gallon, for 63 Gallons 1 Hogshead, for 4 Hogsheads 1 Tun.

Tuns.	*hogsh.*	*gal.*	*pottles*	*qrs.*	*pints.*
321	3	16	1	0	1
102	1	10	1	1	0
317	1	15	0	1	1
241	2	30	1	0	1
317	1	40	1	1	1
171	3	10	0	1	1
141	2	10	1	0	1
131	1	17	1	1	0
Tot. 1745	0	27	0	0	0
1423	1	10	0	1	[illegible]
1745	0	27	0	0	0

Ad-

Addition of Troy Weight,

For 24 *Grains carry* 1 *Peny Weight, for* 20 *Peny Weight* 1 *Ounce, for* 12 *Ounces* 1 *Pound.*

lb	℥	pw.	gr.	lb	℥	pw.	gr.
371	11	19	23	41	10	17	10
102	10	10	11	31	11	14	11
413	11	16	10	10	10	15	15
176	03	19	11	11	11	11	10
912	10	18	10	10	10	17	16
341	11	13	22				
				107	7	16	14
2320	00	18	15				

Addition of Averdupoize Weight.

For 16 *Ounces carry* 1 *Pound, for* 28 *Pounds carry* 1 *Quarter, for* 56 *Pounds* 2 *Quarters, for* 84 *Pounds* 3 *Quarters, for* 112 *Pounds* 4 *Quarters* (*or one Hundred Weight*) *for* 20 *Hundred* 1 *Tun.*

Exam-

Example.

C.	qrs.	lb.	z.
91	3	27	15
10	1	16	14
11	2	10	10
91	1	11	12
71	1	11	10
10	3	15	11
227	2	10	08

Tuns	C.	qr.	lb.	z.
91	19	3	17	15
16	11	1	11	11
91	11	2	11	14
60	14	3	10	11
31	11	2	11	13
78	10	1	13	13
41	11	2	11	11
412	11	1	3	8

Addition of Dry Measures.

For 16 *Pints carry* 1 *Peck*; *for four Pecks carry* 1 *Bushel.*

bushels	*pecks*	*pints*
317	1	10
102	3	11
413	2	10
171	1	11
106	3	10
1112	1	04

bushels	*pecks*	*pints*
400	1	10
103	2	10
710	1	11
317	1	10
106	3	11
1638	3	4

Addition

Addition of Time.

For 60 Minutes carry one Hour, for 24 Hours one Day, and for 365 Days one Year.

years	*days*	*hours*	*min.*
37	150	11	12
31	110	10	10
14	175	15	23
10	101	11	11
11	137	12	14
10	101	11	13
115	046	23	23

Addition of Long Measure.

For 12 Inches carry one Foot, for three Foot one Yard.

yards	*feet*	*inches*	*yards*	*feet*	*inches*
81	1	10	300	2	11
17	2	11	101	1	10
10	2	07	602	2	11
31	1	10	101	1	10
41	2	11	101	0	08
10	0	10	710	1	11
			810	2	10
194	0	11	2729	2	11

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

SUBTRACTION of Money.

SUbtraction teacheth to take any leſſe Number out of a greater, and how t know what remains.

I. *Subtraction of one Denomination.*

Firſt ſet down the greater number from which you would ſubtract, and then plac the leſſer number to be ſubtracted under it as in Addition, with a Line drawn beneath them.

Example, Received——379
Laid out ——136

Then take the firſt figure towards th right hand in the Sum to be ſubtracte from the figure over it; as 6 from 9 an there remains 3, which 3 ſet down; then 3 from 7 and there remains 4. Laſtly, from 3 and there remains 2, which 2 ſe down.

379
136

And there remains unpaid—243

Bu

But I shall give you one or two Examples, wherein the figures of the Sum to be subtracted, are some of them greater and some lesser than those you must subtract from; therefore if there be only one Denomination, borrow 10 and add to the upper figure; as in this Example.

Received —— 130624
Paid out —— 104146

Remains —— 026478.

Say 6 from 4 I cannot, but 6 from 14 and there remains 8, which set down; 1 that I borrowed and 4 makes 5, 5 from 2 I cannot, but 5 from 12 I may take, and there remains 7; which 7 set down. Then 1 that I borrowed and 1 is 2, 2 from 6 and there remains 4; now 4 from 0 I cannot, but 4 from 10 and there remains 6; then 1 that I borrowed and 0 is 1, now 1 from 3 and there remains 2. Then lastly 1 from 1 and there remains 0.

So that if you take 104146 from 130624 there remains 26478,

II. *Subtraction of ſeveral Denominations.*

But if there be ſeveral Denominations then obſerve as before in Addition of Money how many of the firſt make one of the ſecond, and ſo on. And if the figure or figures be greater than thoſe you are to ſubtract from, borrow one from the next Denomination, and ſubtract from it; and add the Remains to the upper figure.

	l.	*s.*	
Received	275	11	0
Laid out	196	12	0
Remains	078	18	1

Example. Take 5 *d.* from 3 *d.* I cannot but 5 *d.* from a Shilling or 12 *d.* and there remains 7 *d.* which added to the 3 makes 10 *d.*

Again, one Shilling that I borrowed (for you muſt be ſure to pay what you borrow) and 12 is 13, which to take from 11 I cannot; then ſay 13 *s.* from 20 *s.* and there remains 7, and the 11 makes 18, which ſet down.

Aga

Again, 1 that I borrowed and 6 is 7; now from 5 I cannot, but 7 from 15, and there remains 8. Then 1 that I borrowed and 9 is 10; now 10 from 7 I cannot, but 10 from 17, and there remains 7, which ſet down. Then 1 that I borrowed and 1 is 2: from 2 and there remains 0.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
So that	196	12	05
being taken from	275	11	03
there remains	078	18	10

And thus in any other of this nature, obſerve that the ſame that you carried in Addition, the ſame you muſt borrow in Subtraction: as 12 in the Pence, 20 in the Shillings, and 10 in the laſt Denomination.

I need ſay no more, only I ſhall acquaint you how to know whether your Work be well done or no.

Proof of Subtraction.

Add the Remains to the Sum, ſubtracted, and if it make the ſame Sum with that which you did ſubtract, it is true, elſe not. As in the former Examples, 78 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.* and 196 *l.* 12 *s.* 5 *d.* being added, do make the ſame Sum with the Sum received.

Subtraction of Cloth-Measure.

	Yards.	*qrs.*	*na.*		*Ells Flem.*	*qrs.*	*na.*
Bought	3712	1	2	Bo.	4171	2	1
Sold	1913	2	1	So.	1317	2	3
Re.	1798	3	1	Re.	2853	3	2
Proof	3712	1	2	*pros*	4171	2	1

	Ells Eng.	*qrs.*	*na.*
Bought	4716210	2	1
Sold	1091317	3	3
Remains	3624892	3	2
Proof	4716210	2	1

Subtraction of Averdupoize Weight.

For the better understanding of the Rule, observe (as you did before) the Title of your Account; and where you cannot take one number out of another, take it out of the next Denomination; as you see here, 10 from 10 I cannot, but 12 Drams from 1 Ounce there resteth 4, and the 10 makes

14;

4; 14 from 11 I cannot, but 14 from 16 and there remains 2; 2 and 11 is 13. Now that I borrowed and 14 is 15; 15 from 11 I cannot, but 15 from 28 and there remains 13; 13 and the 11 is 24. Now 1 that I borrowed, and 3 is 4; 4 from 2 I cannot, but 4 from 4 and there remains nothing, but 2 is 2, which you must set down. Now 1 that I borrowed and 8 is 9; 9 from 7 I cannot, but 9 from 17 and there remains 8. Now 1 that I borrowed and 1 is 2, 2 from 4 and there remains 2.

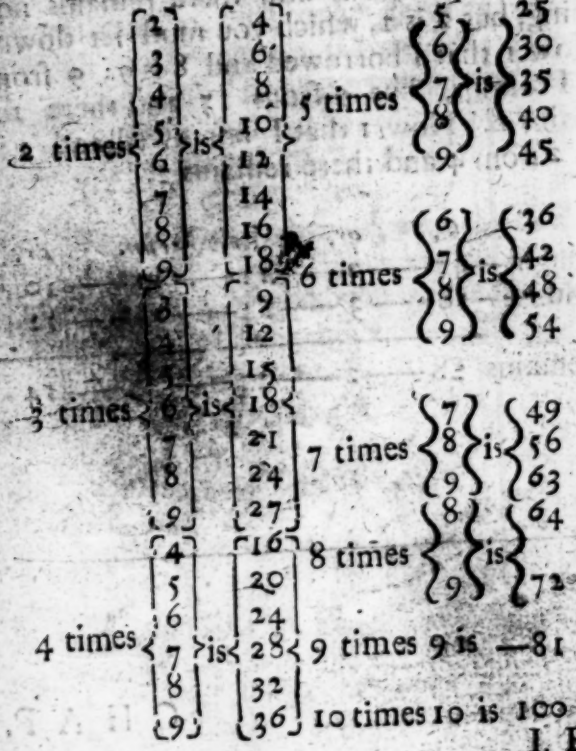
	C.	*qr.*	*lb*	*cun.*	*dr.*
Bought	47	2	11	11	10
Sold	18	3	14	13	12
Remains	28	2	24	13	14

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

MULTIPLICATION.

The Multiplication-Table.



I. For

FOR the clearer underſtanding of this Table, obſerve the Figures in the Margin, 2, 3, 4, *&c.* and the Word [times] adjoyning to them; ſay 2 times 2 is 4, 2 times 3 is 6, 2 times 4 is 8, 2 times 5 is 10, *&c.* After you know well how to read the within Book, you muſt of neceſſity get it very perfectly by heart, before you can make any farther progreſs in this Art.

The uſe of Multiplication.

Multiplication ſerveth inſtead of many Additions, and teacheth of two Numbers given to increaſe the greater as often as there are Units in the leſſer.

There are three things ſtrictly to be obſerved, *viz.*

1. The *Multiplicand*, or Sum to be multiplied.
2. The *Multiplier*, or Sum by which you multiply.
3. The *Product*, or Sum produced.

Ask how much is 7 times 52, or in 52 Weeks how many days there are?

If you would add 7, 52 times, it would

be a tedious work; but Multiplication wi
do that at once, that Addition shou'd do a
many times. In Multiplication therefor
first set down the greatest number, and th
lesser under it, beginning at the right hand
and multiply every figure of the Multipli
cand by each figure of the Multiplier
then (do as in Addition) set down all tha
is under ten, or above ten, or tens, and so
every ten (or Article) carry one to the nex
place, and in the last place set down th
tens.

Example.

52 *Multiplicand.*
7 *Multiplier.*

364 *Product.*

Begin with the Multiplier, saying,
times 2 is 14, set down the 4 under 7, an
carry 1 to the next place, saying, 7 times
is 35, and 1 that I carried is 36, which s
down as you see in the Example: so th
7 times 52 is 364.

In 3712 Shillings how many Farthing
or how much is 48 times 3712?

Be careful in setting the figures of th
Multiplier under the Multiplicand; so
uni

nits must be under units, tens under tens, hundreds nder hundreds; and having ghtly placed your figures, en proceed according to our former Example, saying, 8 times 2 16, set down 6, and carry 1 to the xt place, saying, 8 times 1 is 8, and 1 at I carried is 9, set down 9, and carry othing, saying, 8 times 7 is 56, set down and carry 5 to the next place, saying, times 3 is 24, and 5 is 29, which set own. And having done with the first fi- re of the Multiplier, cancel with a dash of the Pen, and oceed to the next, saying, times 2 is 8, which 8 set wn directly under the Mul- lier, then say 4 times 1 is which set down, then 4 nes 7 is 28, which 8 set wn, and carry 2, then 4 nes 3 is 12, and 2 that I ried is 14, which being set down, you ll find 48 times 3712 to be 178176.

	3712
	48
	29696
	3712
	48
	29696
	14848
	178176

How to multiply by 10, 100, 1000, 10000.

Look how many Cyphers you have i your Multiplier, add them to your Mult plicand, and the Total thereof shall be th product.

Example.

Multiply		by		facit	
63		10		630	
36		100		3600	
85		1000		85000	
92		10000		920000	
73		100000		7300000	

How to multiply by 20, 40, 300, 5000, &c.

As many Cyphers as there are in t Multiplier, set them down towards t right hand, and multiply the reſt as befo is taught.

Example.

37	232
20	300
740	69600

H

How to prove Multiplication.

Firſt, caſt away the Nines of the Multiplicand, (in your former Example) 3712, ſaying, 3 and 7 is 10, caſt away 9, and there remains 1; then 1 and 1 is 2, and 2 is 4, which ſet on the right ſide of a Croſs, thus ✝ 4.

Then caſt away the Nines of the Multiplier, ſaying 4 and 8 is 12, caſt away the Nine and there remains 3, which place on the left ſide thus 3 ✝ 4; then multiply the one by the other, ſaying, 3 times 4 is 12, caſt away nine and there remains 3, which place at the top of the Croſs thus,

3
3 ✝ 4

Laſtly, caſt away the Nines of the Product, ſaying, 1 and 7 is 8, and 8 is 16, caſt away nine and there remains 7; then 7 and 1 is 8, and 7 is 15, caſt away nine and there remains 6; then 6 and 6 is 12, caſt away nine and there remains 3, which place at the bottom of the croſs, and if the top Figure and the bottom be alike, your work may be true.

This is the common way to prove Multiplication: But the moſt certain Proof

is by Diviſion, as hereafter I ſhall ſhew you

II. Yet for the more perfect underſtand ing of Multiplication, I have here laid down in the Nature of the *Golden Rul* which though it be not according to th uſual Method of Teaching, yet the expe rience I have had thereof, ſheweth me that it will inform any one more through ly in the nature of this Rule, than any di rections I have yet read; for tryal hereo take ſundry Examples, wrought only b multiplying ſecond and third numbers toge ther, as theſe following.

Example.

If 1 yard coſt 17 *d*, what coſt 40 yards

17
40
---
facit 680 *d.*

If one pound coſt 19 *d.* what coſt 112 *l.*

19
112
---
facit 2128

If 1 Shilling make 12 *d.* what will 20 *s.*?

20

facit 240 *d.*

If 1 Shilling make 48 *q.* what will 20?

20

facit 960 *farthings.*

If 1 Crown be 60 *d.* what 500 Crowns?

60

30000 *d.*

If 1 Yard be 16 Nails, what 576 Yards?

16

3456
576

9216 *Nails.*

If 1 Ell *Eng.* make 20 Nails, what 246 Ells?

20

facit 4920 Na.

If 1 Gallon makes 8 Pints, what 63 Gall.?

8

facit 504 *pints.*

If 1 Hogsh. make 63 Gall. what 4 Hogsh.?

4

facit 252 Gall.

If 1 tun makes 252 gallons, what 20 tun

20

facit 5040 gallons.

If 1 Inch be 3 Barly Corns, what 1 inches?

facit 3

If 1 foot be 12 inches, what 379 feet

12

facit 4548

If 1 Yard be 3 feet, what 478 Yards?

3

facit 1434

If 1 furlong be 40 Poles, what 846 furlongs?

40

facit 33840

If 1 mile be 8 furlongs what 100 miles?

8

facit 800

If 1 pound be 12 ounces, what 176 pounds?

12

facit 2112

If

If 1 ounce be 20 peny-weight, what 12 ounces?

12
20

facit 240

If 1 peny-weight be 24 grains, what 20 peny-weight?

20

facit 480

If 1 pound be 16 ounces, what 112 pounds?

16

672
112

facit 1792

If 1 quarter be 28 pounds, what 4 quarters?

4

facit 112

If a C be 112 pounds, what 20 C?

20

facit 2240

If 1 Tun be 20 C. what 846 Tuns?

20

facit 16920

If 1 C. groſs alloweth 15 pound tare what will 72 C. groſs?

15
72

360
---
facit 1080 *tare.*

If 1 C. groſs give 13 pound tare what will 96 C. groſs give?

13
96

288
---
facit 1248

If 1 Dollar be 56 *d.* what 500 Dollars?

56
500

3000
2500
---
facit 28000 *pence.*

If 1 *French* Crown be 6 *s.* what 866?

866
6
---
facit 5196

If 1 *l.* cost 37 *d.* what cost 475 *l.*

37

3325
1425

facit 17575

CHAP. V.

DIVISION.

DIvision is that by which we know how many times a lesser Sum is contained in a greater.

The Parts of Division.

In Division observe,
1. The *Dividend.*
2. The *Divisor.*
3. The *Quotient.*
4. The *Remainder.*

1. The *Dividend* is the Sum to be divided.
2. The *Divisor* is the Sum by which we divide.
3. The *Quotient* is the Sum produced, and containing so many times the *Divisor*, as it self is in value.

4. The

4. The *Remainer* is always leſs than the *Diviſor.*

Firſt, Set down the Dividend, and right under it towards the left hand the Diviſor.

Example.

Being to divide 4648 half-pence by the number of half-pence in a peny,

I firſt ſet down the Dividend, and then the Diviſor under the firſt figure thus.

4648 (
2

But if the figure or figures juſt over the Diviſor be leſs than the figures under it, the Diviſor muſt be removed one degree or place more towards the right-hand.

Example.

I would divide 4648 farthings by 48, the number of farthings in a ſhilling; then I muſt ſet down my Diviſor thus:

4648 (
48

And at the End of the two numbers make a crooked Line wherein to include the Quotient thus, (

Yet before you begin your work, conſider three things, *viz.*

1. *Seek how often the Diviſor is contained in the Dividend.*

2. *Multiply the Quotient and Diviſor together.*

3. *Sub-*

3. *Subtract the Product from the Dividend.*

To propound then the former example.

In 4648 half-pence if I would know how many pence.

4648 (2
2

I must seek how many times 2 is contained in 4, which is twice; then I set 2 in the Quotient, and multiply it by the Divisor, saying 2 times 2 is 4; now 4 from 4, and there remains nothing; which 2 having performed its first Office, I cancel with a dash of the Pen, and remove it one place nearer the right-hand, thus:

4648 (23
22

Then I say again, how many times 2 is 6? which is 3 times; I set down 3 in the Quotient, and multiply by 2, saying, 3 times 2 is 6; now 6 from 6, and there remains 0.

Again I remove the Divisor, thus:

4648 (23
222

Thus

Thus, and try how many times 2 in 4, which is two times, therefore I ſet 2 in the *Quotient*, and multiply it by 2 (the Diviſor) ſaying 2 times 2 is 4, now 4 from 4, and there remains 0.

4648 (232
xxx

Again, I remove the Diviſor, and try again how often 2 is contained in 8, which is 4 times, I ſet 4 in the *Quotient*, and multiply it by 2, ſaying 4 times 2 is 8 : now 8 from 8 and there remains 0.

4648 (2324
xxxx

Another Example with one Figure.

Suppoſe there is 398 Pounds to be equally divided between 6 Men, the Demand is what each Man muſt have?

Firſt, I ſet down the Dividend 398, and 6 (the Diviſor) under 9 thus, becauſe I cannot take 6 out of 3.

398 (6
6

Then I try how may times 6 I can have in 39, which is 6 times, I place 6

is

in the *Quotient* beyond the crooked Line, ſaying, 6 times 6 is 36; now 36 from 39, and there remains 3, which I ſet down over the 9, and cancel the 39 and 6, my Diviſor thus,

3
3 9 8 (6
6

Again I remove my Diviſor to the next place under 8, and ſeek how many times 6 I can have in 38, which is alſo 6 times. I ſet 6 in the *Quotient*, ſaying, 6 times 6 is 36, 36 from 38, and there remains 2 which 2 I ſet over the 8, and cancel my 6 thus.

3 (2
3 9 8 (66
6 6

So that every Man muſt have 66 *l.* and 2 *l.* over; which I may turn into pence and divide alſo by 6, and the *Quotient* will be 80 pence, which is in all 66 pound 6 ſhillings and 8 pence a-piece.

This Order I obſerve to divide by one Figure; But if the Diviſor do conſiſt of more figures than one, I muſt take the firſt figure of the Diviſor no oftner out of the Dividend than

then I can alſo take all the reſt of the Diviſor out of the Dividend that ſtands above them, as in the Examples following may appear.

But before you proceed to divide by 2 Figures or more, be careful to underſtand well how to divide by one.

How to prove Multiplication.

In Multiplication I told you, that the moſt certain Proof for that Rule, was by Diviſion; I ſhall therefore take the Product of one of the Multiplications before going, and divide it by the Multiplier thereof, to try the former Work; as for Example:

I would divide 178176 by 48, which was one of the former Products in Multiplication, which numbers place as in the Example following.

178176 (
48

Firſt, I ſeek how many times 4 is contained in 17, which I find 4 times; now 4 times 4 is 16; 16 from 17, and there remains 1, which makes the 8 to be but 18; now 4 times 8 is 32, 32 from 18 I cannot, therefore 4 times is too much.

2. I

2. I ſeek whether 3 times will do it, ſaying, 3 times 4 is 12; now 12 from 17, and there remains 5, which makes the 8 to be 58: Then I ſay, 3 times 8 is 24, now 4 from 8, and there remains 4, then 2 (that I carried) from 5, and there remains 3.

3
54
x78176 (3
48

3. I remove the Diviſor one place nearer the right-hand, ſaying, how many times 4 in 34, which is 7 times (becauſe 9 or 8 times are too many) then 7 times 4 is 28: now 28 from 34 and there remains 6: then 7 times 8 is 56; 6 from 1 I cannot, but 6 from 11, and there remains 5: then 5 I carried, and 1 I borrowed is 6: now 6 from 6 and there remains nothing.

36
545
x78x76 (37
488
4

Again, I remove the Diviſor, ſaying how

how many times 4 in 5, which is once; then I say once 4 is 4. Now 4 from 5 and there remains 1. Then once 8 is 8; now 8 from 17 and there remains 9, and 1 that I borrowed from 1, there remains nothing.

```
 3 6 1
 5 4 5 9
1 7 8 1 7 6 (371
 4 8 8 8
   4 4
```

Again, I remove the Divisor, and seek how many times 4 is in 9, which is twice; saying, 2 times 4 is 8; now 8 from 9, and there remains 1. Then 2 times 8 is 16; now 16 from 16, and there remains nothing. So that I find the *Quotient* to be 3712, the same as the Multiplicand was in the Multiplication, which is a most certain proof of that Rule.

How to prove Division.

```
 3 6 1 1
 5 4 5 9 (0
1 7 8 1 7 6 (3712
 4 8 8 8 8     48
   4 4 4     ------
           29696
          14848
         ---------
Proof     178176
```

And

And as Diviſion is a ſure Proof of Multiplication, ſo Multiplication is the ſureſt proof of Diviſion, which is performed by multiplying the *Quotient* with the Diviſor; and if the Product thereof be the ſame with the Dividend, your Diviſion is well wrought, otherwiſe be ſure ſome Error is committed in your Work.

Alſo if any figures remain after your Diviſion is ended, they muſt be added into the Product of your Multiplication, according to their ſeveral Places, and then (if true) the Total will be likewiſe the ſame with the Dividend; as for Example doth appear in the laſt Sum of this Rule.

A more eaſie way of Diviſion, and with fewer Figures.

There are 4684 *Shillings to be equally divided betwixt* 34 *Men: I demand what is each Man's Proportion.*

I will not ſtand to ſhew you more of this common way of Diviſion, which is indeed very tedious and burthenſome to the memory, and hath cauſed (to my knowledge) many to deſpair of attaining it, and ſo pro-

proceeding further in this Art. But proceeding by the Method following which will enable one to go on with far more ease and delight than commonly is seen.

The Question being stated, is to be set thus:

4684 (
34

Wherein consider how often 34 is contained in 46, which is once (or rather see first how often 3 is contained in 4, which likewise is once) then set one in the Quotient, saying, once 3 is 3: now 4 from 6, and there remains 2, which 2 set directly over its dividend.

12
4684 (1
34

Then go backward to the next, saying, once 3 is 3, 3 from 4 and there remains 1, which also set over the 4, and cancel it, and 3 the Divisor with a dash of the Pen, as you see in the Example.

Then remove the Divisors one degree further towards the right-hand, thus:

12
4684 (1
344
3

Then

Then conſider how often 3 is contained in 12, which is 4 times; but 4 times the next Diviſor cannot be taken out of 8, and you muſt never take one of the Diviſors oftener than you can take all the reſt; ſeeing then 4 times 2 is too much, try (in your mind) whether each Diviſor can be taken 3 times, if ſo, then place 3 in the Quotient, ſaying, 3 times 4 is 12, 12 from 8 I cannot, but 12 from 18, and there remains 6; then 3 times 3 is 9, and 1 that I carried is 10, 10 from 12, and there remains 2.

2
xx6
4684 (13
3444
3

Again, remove your Diviſor towards your right-hand, thus:

2
xx6
4684 (13
3444
33

Then conſider how often 3 is contained in 26, which is 8 times, and 8 times 3 is 24; now 24 from 26 and there remains 2, which 2 will make the next figure to be but 24; then 8 times 4 is 32, 32 out of 24 cannot be, and

and therefore ſay, 8 times is too much: which ſeeing ſo, try (in your Mind) whether 7 will do it, ſaying 7 times 4 is 28: 28 from 4 I cannot, but 28 from 34 and there remains 6. Then 7 times 3 is 21, and 3 that I carried is 24: 24 from 26 and there remains 2. Cancel out the Dividend and Diviſor, and ſet the remains over head, and your Work is done.

2 (2
226 (6
4684 (137
3444
33

The *Quotient* ſheweth that 34 Men muſt have 137 Shillings a-piece, and 26 Shillings over and above to be divided amongſt them.

Which Remainders, and all others of any Diviſion, I ſhall ſhew you what they are when you practiſe Fractions, as the Place more convenient and proper.

4 *Example.*

There is a Ship taken by 346 *Sea-Men, which is valued at* 8765 *l. to be equally divi-*

divided amongſt them, I demand what each Man muſt have.

87654 (
346

Conſider how many times 346 is contained in 876, which is two times: or rather how often 3 is contained in 8, which is likewiſe 2 times: ſet 2 in the *Quotient*, and ſay 2 times 6 is 12, 12 from 6 I cannot, but 12 from 16 and there remains 4.

Then 2 times 4 is 8, and 1 that I borrowed is 9: 9 from 7 I cannot, but 9 from 17 and there remains 8. Then 2 times 3 is 6, and 1 is 7: 7 from 8 and there remains 1. Then having done with the Diviſors, remove them to the next place towards the right hand, thus:

184
87654 (2
346

Then ſay, how many times 3 in 18, 6 times; but that being too much (becauſe all the reſt cannot be taken ſo often) therefore ſay, 5 times 6 is 30, 30 from 5 I cannot, but 30 from 35, and there remains 5.

184
87654 (2
34666
34

Then 5 times 4 is 20, and 3 that I borrowed

rowed is 23, 23 from 4 I cannot, but 23 from 24, and there remains 1.

11
x845
87654 (25
34666
34

Then 5 time 3 is 15, and 2 that I borrowed is 17, 17 from 18, and there remains 1,

Again remove the Diviſors (pondering in your mind) how many times 3 can I have in 11, three times; by which I perceive 3 will do it, therefore place it in the Quotient, ſaying, 3 times 6 is 18, 18 from 4 cannot, but 18 from 24, and there remain 6; then 3 times 4 is 12, and 2 that I carried is 14, 14 from 5 I cannot, but 14 from 15 and there remains 1; Then 3 times 8 is 9, and 1 that I carried is 10, 10 from 11 and there remains 1.

(1
xx (1
x845 (6
87654 (253
34666
344
3

5 Example.

There is a City taken in the Wars by 9034 *Soldiers that is worth* 7306242 l. *I demand what each Soldier must have.*

7306242 (
9034

Here you see that 9034 cannot be contained in 7306, therefore remove your Divisor to the next place towards the right-hand thus;

7306242
9034

1. Consider how many times 9 can be had in 73, which is 8 times, place 8 in the Quotient, saying 8 times 4 is 32, 32 out of 6 I cannot, but 32 out of 32 and there remains 0.

Then 8 times 3 is 24 and 3 that I borrowed is 27, 27 from 6 I cannot, but 27 from 36 and there remains 9.

Then 8 times 0 is 0, but 3 that I carried 3, 3 from 10 and there remains 7.

790
7306242 (8
9034

Then 8 times 9 is 72, and 1 that I borrowed is 73, 73 from 73, and there remains 0.

Again, remove your Divisor.

Here you also see, that 9034, the Divisor cannot be taken out of the Dividend; therefore cancel it, and remove it to the next place, setting a Cypher in the Quotient.

```
      790
  7306242 (80
   90344
    903
```

Then try again how often the Divisor is contained in the Dividend, which is 8 times.

Then say, 8 times 4 is 32; 32 out of 4 I cannot, but 32 out of 32 and there remains 0.

Then 8 times 3 is 24, and 3 that I borrowed is 27; 27 from 4 I cannot, but 27 from 34 and there remains 7.

```
   (6(7
   790 (7(0
  7306242 (808
   903444
    9033
     90
```

Then 1 time 0 is 0, but 3 that I borrowed is 3; 3 from 0 I cannot, but 3 from 10, and there remains 7.

Th

Then 8 times 9 is 72, and 1 that I borrowed is 73, 73 from 79, and there remains 6. So that every Soldier must have for his share 808 pounds.

6. *Example.*

What is the Quotient of 56037478, *divided by* 2306803?

Consider how often the Divisor is contained in the Dividend, which is here twice.

990141
56037478 (2
23068032

Then say, 2 times 3 is 6; 6 from 7, and there remains 1.

Then 2 times 0 is 0; 0 from 4 and there remains 4.

Then 2 times 8 is 16; 16 from 7 I cannot, but 16 from 17 and there remains 1.

Then 2 times 6 is 12, and 1 that I borrowed is 13; 13 from 3 I cannot, but 13 from 13 and there remains 0.

Then 2 times 0 is 0, but 1 that I borrows 1; 1 from 0 I cannot, but 1 from 10, there remains 9.

Then 2 times 3 is 6, and 1 that I borrowed is 7: 7 from 6 I cannot, but 7 from 16 and there remains 9.

Then 2 times 2 is 4, and 1 that I borrowed is 5: 5 from 5 and there remains nothing.

Remove the Divisor.

Again consider how many times the Divisor is contained in the Dividend, which is 4 times.

```
   67420
   9901416
  56037478 (24
  23068033
   230680
```

Then say 4 times 3 is 12: 12 from 8 I cannot, but 12 from 18 and there remains 6.

Then 4 times 0 is 0, but 1 that I borrowed is 1: 1 from 1 and there remains 0.

Then 4 times 8 is 32: 32 from 4 I cannot, but 32 from 34 and there remains 2.

Then 4 times 6 is 24, and 3 that I borrowed is 27: 27 from 1 I cannot, but 2[illegible] from 31 and there remains 4.

Th

Then 4 times 0 is 0, but 3 that I borrowed is 3; 3 from 0 I cannot, but 3 from 10, and there remains 7.

Then 4 times 3 is 12, and 1 that I borrowed is 13; 13 from 9 I cannot, but 13 from 19, and there remains 6.

Then 4 times 2 is 8, and 1 that I borrowed is 9, 9 from 9, and there remains 0 ſo that the Quotient is 24, or the Diviſor is contained in the Dividend 24 times.

Having laid down the latter part of the former Rule, in the nature of the Rule of Three, and apprehending it very neceſſary for young Learners, I ſhall therefore obſerve the ſame here in Diviſion, which is performed by dividing the ſecond number by the firſt, and the Quotient is the Anſwer to the Queſtion.

If 63 Gallons make 504 Pints, what 1 Gallon?

504 (8 *pints.*
63

If 4 Hogſheads make 252 Gallons, what 1 Hogſhead?

x
252 (63 *gall.*
44

If 20 Tuns make 5040 Gallons, what 1 Tun

x
5040 (252 *gallons.*
xxxx

If 72 C groſs allow 1080 pound for Tare, what muſt 1 C. allow?

36
x08 (15 *pounds facit.*
72x
7

If 152 C. coſt 760 pounds, what 1 C.?

760 (5 *pounds facit.*
x5x

If 500 *Dollars* be 2800 *d.* what 1 *Dollar*?

3
x8000 (56 *pence facit.*
500

As in Multiplication, when the Multiplier is 10, 100, 1000, *&c.* you add to the Multiplicand on the right-hand ſo many Cyphers as are in the Multiplier, to make the Product; ſo in Diviſion, when the Diviſor is 10, 100, 1000, *&c.* you muſt cut off ſo many Figures from the Dividend to the right-hand (with a perpendicular Line) as there are Cyphers in the Diviſor, and the Figures to the left hand are the Quotient: Divide 375900 by 10, or 100, *&c.*

Quot. 37590 | 0, *Quot.* 3759 | 00.

I shall not (I hope) need to trouble my self, or Learner, to shew the working of this Sum, or any other, having now (as I suppose) sufficiently treated of Division, but will leave it to the censure of the most experienc'd to judge, whether this manner of dividing be not plain, and to be wrought with fewer Figures than any which is commonly taught: As for Example appeareth.

(8
9 7 (5
9 8 6 3 (0
9 8 7 5 3 9 (3
9 8 7 6 4 3 8 1 (0
9 8 7 6 5 3 2 6 0 9 (8
9 8 7 6 5 4 3 1 9 5 9 8 7 (6
4 9 3 8 2 7 1 4 8 4 8 7 6 5 (4
2 4 6 9 1 3 5 7 8 6 3 7 6 5 4 3 (2
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 (124999999
9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 987654321
9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 124999999
9 8 7 6 5 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2499999982
9 8 7 6 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 3749999974
9 8 7 6 5 5 5 5 5 4999999966
8 9 7 6 6 6 6 6249999958
9 8 7 7 7 7 7499999940
9 8 8 8749999933
9 9999999920
9 11249999915

Proof 12345678998765432 1

REDUCTION.

CHAP. VI.

1. AS for *Reduction*, though it be no Rule absolute of it self, but meerly wrought by Multiplication and Division (as I have here manifested in a plain manner) yet I think good (not altogether) to omit it, left any should censure mé for so doing, in regard it is very usually practised, to deliver somewhat therefore concerning it.

Reduction teacheth one to bring all gross or great Denominations into small, and small into great.

First, all great Denominations are brought into small by Multiplication, as

Pounds multiplied by 20, *are shillings.*
Shillings multiplied by 12, *are pence.*
Pence multiplied by 2, *are half pence.*
Pence multiplied by 4, *are farthings.*
Pounds multiplied by 240, *are pence.*
Pounds multiplied by 480, *are half-pence.*
Pounds multiplied by 960, *are farthings.*

Secondly

Secondly, all ſmall Names are brought into great by Diviſion; as,

Shillings divided by 20, *are pounds.*
Pence divided by 12, *are ſhillings.*
Half-pence divided by 2, *are pence.*
Farthings divided by 4, *are pence.*
Pence divided by 240, *are pounds.*
Half-pence divided by 480 *are pounds.*
Farthings divided by 960, *are pounds.*

1000
20
20000 *s.*
12
240000 *d.*
4
960000 *q.*

1. Conſider whether the Sum propounded be to be brought into a greater or a leſſer denomination.

2. Conſider how many of the one can make the other, as here, how many ſhillings can make a pound, *viz.* 20: and *contrà*, how many ſhillings a pound makes, *viz.* 20.

Therefore of neceſſity there muſt be 20 times ſo many, which being multiplied by 20, make 20000 ſhillings, and by 12, 240000 pence, and by 4 *facit* 960000 farthings; as in the Example.

In 960000 farthings how many pence ſhillings and pounds?

```
 1
 960000 (240000 (2000 | 0 s.
 444444  122222   1000 l. facit.
          1111
```

To bring ſhillings into pounds (or to divide by 20) cut off the firſt Figure toward the right hand with a daſh of the Pen, and take half of the remaining Figures.

In 8471213 farthings how many pence groats and nobles?

```
  33   (1    1312  (3    (1
 8471213   2117803 (52945 |
 4444444    444444 ------
                 facit 26472 Nobles
```

He

Here you see the Sum is to be brought into a greater Denomination than it self, which is therefore to be done by Division.

Then you are to consider what your Divisor must be, which is here 4, because 4 farthings make a peny; and as often as 4 is contained in the said Sum, so many pence there are.

Your farthings then being brought into pence, consider the next Denomination what it is, and how many of the former make one of it; as how many pence make a groat, *viz.* 4; and look how many times 4 is contained in the Sum, so many groats there are.

Having brought the pence thus into groats, endeavour to bring them into nobles, by considering how many groats make a noble, *viz.* 20; therefore divide by 20 (by cutting off the first figure towards the right hand, and taking the half of the rest) and your Quotient will be nobles.

I shall say no more as to Reduction of Money, only leave two or three Questions for the Learner to practise upon.

In 100 *l.* how many *q. d. s.* 3 *d.* and 9 *d.*

In

In 47162 marks how many nobles, pounds, groats, farthings, 6 *d.* and 2 *d.*

In 7665 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* how many shillings, pence and pounds, farthings, crowns and *ob.*

Reduction of Cloth-Measure.

II. *Observe in this and all the Reduction following, how many of the one Denomination do make one of the other, and so multiply or divide according to the two Rules aforegoing, in Reduction of Money.*

In 4372 *yards* how many *qrs.* & *Ells Flem.*

4

17488 *qrs,*

~~2~~~~0~~~~2~~ (1
~~2~~~~7~~~~4~~~~8~~~~8~~ (5829 *facit.*
~~3~~~~3~~~~3~~~~3~~

In 7862 *Ells Eng.* how many *qrs.* and *yards?*

5

39310 *qrs.*

~~3~~~~1~~~~3~~ (2
~~3~~~~9~~~~3~~~~1~~~~0~~ (9827
~~4~~~~4~~~~4~~~~4~~

In 85 pieces, each 19 Ells $\frac{2}{5}$, how many quarters, nails and yards?

Re-

Reduction of Wine Measure.

III. In 35 Tuns how many Hogsheads, gallons, pottles, quarts and pints?

35
4
---
140 *hogsh.*
63

420
840

8820 *gallons.*
4

35280 *quarts.*
2

70560 *pints.*

In 4712568 pints, how many gallons and runlets, each 11 gallons.

In 327 Barrels, each 32 gallons, how many hogsheads and tuns.

Re-

Reduction of Time.

IV. In 1659 years, how many days, hours and minutes? } 365 days a year. 24 hours a day. 60 minutes an hour.

1659 *years.*
365

8295
9954
4977

605535 *days.*
24

2422140
1211070

14532840 *hours.*
60

871970400 *minutes.*

In 87167155 minutes how many hours, days and years?

In 20 years and an half, how many days, hours and minutes?

Redu-

Reduction of Land Measure.

In 100 Miles, how many Furlongs, Poles, Feet, Inches and Barley-Corns?

8 Furlongs a Mile.
40 Poles a Furlong.
16½ Feet, a Pole.
3 Feet a Yard.
12 Inches a Foot.
3 Barley-Corns an Inch.

100 *miles.*
8
---
800 *furlongs.*
40

32000 *poles.*
33

96000
96000

1056000 *half feet.*

528000 *feet.*
12

6336000 *inches.*
3

19008000 *barley corns.*

Re-

Reduction of Troy-Weight.

VI. In 87 pound and $\frac{1}{3}$ how many ounces, peny-weights and grains?

87 lb $\frac{1}{3}$
12

174
876

1050 $\frac{3}{3}$
20

21000 *pw.*
24

84000
42000

504000 *grains.*

In 7151213 grains, how many peny weight, ounces and pounds?

In 15 Ingots, each 7 pound and $\frac{1}{2}$, how many ounces, peny-weight and grains?

Re-

Reduction of Averdupoize Weight.

VII. In 96 C. weight, how many *qrs.* lb. (and ¾?

4

384 *quarters.*
28

3072
768

10752 *pounds.*
16

64512
10752

172032 *ounces.*

In 40 C. ¼ 19 pounds 11 ounces, how ma- (ny *qrs.* lb. and ¾?

4

162 *quarters*
28

1305
325

4555 *pounds.*
16

27331
4556

72891 *ounces.*

In 8714 ounces, how many *pounds, qrs.* and C? In

In 20 Bags, each 3 C. $\frac{1}{2}$, how many *qrs.* and pounds?

4
14
28
112
28
392 *pounds in one.*
20
7840 *pounds in all.*

Where you find the word [each] *have a special regard to it, and reduce the particulars which it implyeth, first into one Denomination, then when you know how much is contained in one, you may easily know how much is in all.*

In 36 Barrels of Figs, each 3 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, Tare 19 pound *per* Barrel, how many pounds neat?

Whether the word [Tare] *imply* per Bag. per Barrel, *or* per C. *&c. it is all as one, if you keep to your former Rule in multiplication, by observing which you cannot miss of what you would know; as here Tare* 19 *pounds* per Barrel?

Say, if 1 Barrel give 19 pounds, what 36 Barrels.

Mul-

Multiply 19 and 36 together, and the Product is pounds Tare; then ſubtract the pounds Tare from the pounds Groſs, and the remains are pounds Neat.

36 *Barrels* 3 C. $\frac{1}{4}$
19 *Tare for* 1 *Barrel* 4

324
36

684 *Tare in all.*

13
28

104
26

364 *pounds in one Barrel.*
36

2184
1092

13104 *pounds groſs.*
684

12420 *pounds neat.*

In 45 Bags of *&c.* each 17 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ groſs, Tare 15 pounds *per* Bag, how many C. neat?

In 47 C $\frac{1}{2}$ groſs, Tare 17 pounds *per* C. how many pounds neat?

In

In 5 Hogsheads of Tabacco, each containing as followeth, how many C. neat? *viz.*

		C.	qrs.	lb		lb
Number 1	containing	4	2	11	tare	63
2		3	1	1 2		72
3		2	3	16		56
4		4	1	23		75
5		3	2	27		64

In 57120 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lead, how many Fother at 19 C. $\frac{1}{2}$?

In 5671 Pigs of Lead, each 7. $\frac{1}{2}$, how many Fother at 19 C. $\frac{1}{2}$?

facit 2181 Fother $\frac{21}{32}$.

CHAP. VII.

Numeration of Fractions.

THE next thing to be treated of, are Fractions.

1. Concerning which, I shall shew what a Fraction is.
2. How it is expreſt.
3. How many sorts of Fractions there are.

A Fraction or broken Number is a part or many parts of a whole Number: For as whole Numbers take their beginning from one, and continue in Number without end; ſo the ſaid whole Numbers by imagination, may be diſſolv'd or broken into pieces or parts infinite.

Therefore to attain the knowledge of them, acquaint your ſelf with theſe two terms, *Numerator* and *Denominator*.

The *Numerator* expreſſes the number of the parts.

The *Denominator* giveth thoſe parts their names.

$\frac{1}{2}\ \frac{2}{3}\ \frac{3}{4}$ Numerator.
Denominator.

Proper Fractions, $\frac{1}{2}$ is the one half of any thing. $\frac{2}{3}$ is two third parts of any thing. $\frac{3}{4}$ is three quarters of any thing. $\frac{4}{5}$ is four five parts of any thing.

Fractions of Fractions.

Fractions of Fractions have commonly this word (of) *between them, as* $\frac{2}{3}$ *of* $\frac{3}{4}$, *that is, two thirds of three quarters.*

If

Improper Fractions.

If the *Numerator* be greater than the *Denominator*, the Fraction is improper, and containeth a Unite or Unites, or some part or parts of the *Denominator*, as $\frac{12}{4}$ is 3 Integers or whole, and 3 quarters; but when the *Numerator* and the *Denominator* are alike, they make a Unite.

Though *Addition* in Whole Numbers be immediately after *Numeration*, yet in *Fractions* it is not so, because there are, as here you see, *Fractions* of several sorts, which must of necessity be reduc'd into one Denomination, before they can be added. Therefore to avoid disorder, I shall first shew what this Reduction of Fractions is; secondly how to reduce all Fractions to one Denomination or Likeness.

CHAP. VIII.

Reduction of Fractions.

What Reduction is.

REduction *teaches to bring Integers into Fractions, or contrary; yea, Fractions of divers Denominations into one, or what you list.*

I would have reduc'd $\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{4}$ of an Ell; or what you pleaſe into one Denomination.

To reduce proper Fractions.

For the effecting of this, and all other of this kind, multiply all the Denominators together (which Product take for a common Denominator) as 2 times 3 is 6, and 4 times 6 is 24, your Denominator.

Then multiply the Numerator of the firſt in all the other Denominators, except its own Denominator; as once 3 is 3, 3 times 4 is 12, which take for a new Numerator to the firſt Fraction.

Then multiply the ſecond Numerator in all the Denominators except its own; as 2 times 2 is 4, and 4 times 4 is 16, which likewiſe take for a new Numerator to the Second.

Then multiply the third Numerator in all the Denominators except its own; as 3 times 3 is 9, 2 times 9 is 18, which alſo place for a new Numerator to the Third, and your Work ſtandeth thus:

12	16	18	So that $\frac{12}{24}$ $\frac{16}{24}$ $\frac{18}{24}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	are equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
24			

II. *To*

II. *To reduce Fractions of Fractions into one Denomination.*

Multiply all the Numerators together, and take the Product thereof for a new Numerator and likewise multiply all the Denominators together, and make the Total a Denominator.

Example, $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{6}{24}$

III. *To reduce improper Fractions into whole Numbers.*

Divide the Numerator by the Denominator.

Example, $\frac{23}{4}$ 23 (5 $\frac{3}{4}$
20
4

IV. *To reduce a whole Number into an Improper Fraction.*

Let the Number given be the Numerator, and 1 the Denominator.

Example. Reduce 13 Integers into an improper Fraction. *facit* $\frac{13}{1}$

V. *To*

V. *To reduce a whole Number joyned with a Fraction into one Denomination.*

Multiply the whole Number into the Denominator of the Fraction, adding thereto the Numerator.

Example. 5 yards and $\frac{3}{4}$ *facit* $\frac{23}{4}$.

VI. *To reduce a great Fraction into a lesser term equivaluable to it self.*

Take the half of the Numerator, and half of the Denominator, as oft as you can, and when you can take the half no further, take the one third, or the one fourth, or the one fifth, *&c.* both of the Numerator and Denominator.

Example.

I would abbreviate $\frac{24}{120}|\frac{12}{60}|\frac{6}{30}|\frac{3}{15}|\frac{1}{5}$

Take the half of 24, which is 12, then the half of 120, which is 60; again the half of 12, which is 6, and the half of 60 is 30, then the half of 6 is 3, and the half of 30 is 15; here you see that the [illegible] cannot be taken both of the Numerator and Denominator, therefore try whether it will be abbreviated by 3, as thus: How

many times 3 in 3, once, then how many times 3 in 15, five times. So that $\frac{1}{5}$ is in the lowest Denomination, yet it retains the same value; for $\frac{1}{5}$ is equal to $\frac{24}{120}$.

A second kind of Abbreviation.

Though by the former Rule all Fractions might be abbreviated, yet when you cannot take $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{9}$, *&c.* They seem more tedious than by this second way, as may appear.

I would have this Sum abbreviated, $\frac{3077}{4186}$ into a lesser Fraction.

For the reducing whereof, divide the Denominator by the Numerator, and the remain of the Division will be 1086, by which divide the former Divisor 3077, and there will remain 905, by which divide your last Divisor 1086, and there will remain 181, by which remains likewise divide the Divisor 905, and there will remain 0.

Where note, that having divided your Denominator by the Numerator, and the Divisor of every Division so often by the remains that nothing will remain; The that last Divisor will divide both your Numerator and Denominator of your Fractio

A

As in the Example.

$\frac{3077}{4163}$ *facit* $\frac{17}{23}$ equal to the former.

How to reduce or alter any Fraction to another Denomination, as Money, Weight or Measure, &c.

Multiply the Numerator by such a new Denominator or Number which you intend, dividing the Product by the former Fractions Denominator, whose Quotient shall be a Numerator to the Denominator last chosen.

Example.

What is $\frac{2}{3}$ of 12 *d.*

$\frac{3}{24}$ $\quad$ $\cancel{24}$ (8 *d.*

$\cancel{3}$

What is $\frac{5}{9}$ of 20 Shillings?
What is $\frac{7}{8}$ of a *Flem.* Ell?
What is $\frac{5}{7}$ of a Yard?
What is $\frac{5}{6}$ of a Tun of Wine?
What is $\frac{6}{7}$ part of a Tun of Iron?
What is the $\frac{9}{10}$ part of a Hogshead of Sack?
What $\frac{4}{5}$ of a *Dollar* at 4 *s.* 8 *d.*

facit 44 *d.* $\frac{4}{5}$

6

What is $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 5 Shillings?

24

Reduce Fractions of Fractions to one single Fraction, and work as before.

$\frac{26}{34}\left|\frac{13}{17}\right|\frac{1}{4}$ of 5 (1 *s.* & $\frac{1}{4}$.

What is $\frac{4}{5}$ of a Dollar at 4 *s.* 8 *d.*?
facit 44 *d.* $\frac{4}{5}$.

CHAP. IX.

Addition of Fractions.

1. ADdition of Fractions is the putting of two or more broken Numbers into one sum, or principal Fraction.

In this Rule and the next, observe that all Fractions whatever, proper or improper, must be of one Denomination, or reduced thereto by the former Rules.

2. Being of one Denomination only, add all the Numerators together, which Total subscribe for a new Numerator over the common Denominator.

Example.

*A*dd $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ of any thing together.
$\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ *facit* $\frac{5}{5}$, or one whole one.

326

60	80	90	96

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ & $\frac{4}{5}$ together *facit* $\frac{326}{120}$

Reduce them into one Denomination by the first Rule of Reduction; then add the Numerators, as in the last Example.

A more speedy way.

Multiply all the Denominators that differ in quantity each from other, and the Total thereof shall be the common Denominator and Dividend to each particular Denominator, whose *Quotient* multiply into its Numerator, and set it directly against its own Fraction, and, in *fine*, add them all up, which Total shall be a new Numerator unto the common Denominator; and add as many Integers as they make to the whole Numbers.

Example.

lb	(24 or 12
$620\frac{1}{4}$ |	3
$271\frac{1}{3}$ |	4
$103\frac{1}{2}$ |	6
$017\frac{3}{4}$ |	9
$716\frac{1}{2}$ |	6
$1729\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{28}{12}$	

4
28 (2
22

III. *Yet a more short way.*

Cast your Eye upon the Denominators, and imagine what number will be divided by them all, and that shall be your common Denominator and Dividend unto each particular Denominator; then work as before in the last Examples. (12)

Number 12 will be divided by all the Denominators.

472	$\frac{3}{6}$	6
315	$\frac{3}{4}$	9
917	$\frac{1}{2}$	6
106	$\frac{2}{3}$	8
317	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
125	$\frac{1}{4}$	3
2254	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{24}{13}$ 10

wan

34 (3
x2

IV. *Addition of Fractions of Fractions.*

Reduce your Fractions into a single Fraction according to the second Rule in Reduction, then work as before.

Exam. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ unto $\frac{4}{5}$ of $\frac{6}{7}$

6 | 24 | 210576

$\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ unto $\frac{4}{5}$ of $\frac{6}{7}$: $\frac{6}{41}$ $\frac{24}{35}$: $\frac{210}{576}$ $\frac{786}{840}$

24 | 35 *fa.*

V. *Ad*

V. *Addition of improper Fractions.*

Reduce your Fractions into one Denomination, and work *ut supra.*

Example. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{2}$

58

30 | 28

$\frac{5}{4}$ | $\frac{7}{2}$ *facit* $\frac{5}{24}$

24

VI. *To add a single Fraction unto a Fraction of Fractions.*

Example. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ together; $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ reduce into a single Fraction, according to the second *Section* in *page* 72, and work as before.

61

4 | 16

$\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ | $\frac{4}{15}$ and | $\frac{3}{4}$ *facit* $\frac{61}{60}$

15

60

CHAP. X.

Subtraction of Fractions.

SUBTRACTION is the taking of one Fraction from another, a less from

a greater or an equal from an equal.

1. Becauſe Subtraction teacheth to take a leſſer Fraction from a greater, it will not be amiſs to ſhew you how to know the one from the other.

2. Thoſe Fractions are accounted the greateſt, whoſe Numerator multiplied by the Denominator of the other *Fraction*, maketh the greateſt number.

And as in Addition, ſo here, all *Fractions* to be ſubtracted, muſt be of one Denomination, or reduced thereunto.

II. *To ſubtract Fractions of the Denomination.*

Subtract one Numerator from the other, and ſet the Remain over the common Denominator.

Example.

Subtract $\frac{3}{7}$ from $\frac{5}{7}$ remain $\frac{1}{7}$.

III. *To ſubtract a whole Number and a Fraction, from a whole Number and a Fraction.*

Firſt, reduce your Fractions into one Denomination, then ſubtract the one Numerator from the other: and from the Integer ſubtract as you were taught in whole Numbers.

Example.

Received 30 *l.* $\frac{3}{4}$. Laid out 10 *l.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

2

6 4

$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Remain $\frac{2}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$

8

IV. *Another way.*

Multiply the Denominators together, and let the Product be the common Denominator, which common Denominator divide by each particular Denominator, and multiply the Quotients by their Numerators, and set down their Products directly against its Fraction, and then subtract, as if it were in whole Numbers.

As for Example;

Received 100 *l.* $\frac{1}{8}$ 25

Spent 93 *l.* $\frac{3}{5}$ 18

Remains 7: $\frac{7}{40}$

V. *When the Fraction to be subtracted, is greater than the Fraction you are to subtract from,*

Reduce them into one common Denominator (as you did in the last Example) and subtract the greatest Numerator from the common Denominator, and add the Remains to the Numerator of the less,

which ſubſcribe for a new Numerator, unto the common Denominator, then carry one to the next integer, and ſubtract as in whole numbers.

	l.	*s.*		*C.*
Received	5	0	Bought	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ 7
Paid	3	$\frac{2}{3}$	Sold	14 $\frac{3}{7}$ 12
Remains	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	Remains	1 $\frac{21}{28}$

VI. When Fractions of Fractions are to be ſubtracted, they muſt be reduced into ſingle Fractions, then ſubtracted as before.

Example, $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ to be ſubtracted from $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$, being reduced into ſingle Fractions, they are $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$.

4

5 9

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ Remain $\frac{4}{15}$.

15

CHAP. XI.

Multiplication of Fractions.

IN Multiplication of Fractions, whether they be proper, improper, mixt or compound, they muſt likewiſe be reduc'd to ſingle Fractions; multiply the Numerators therefore together, and the product ſhall be a new Numerator: then multiply all the Denominators, and the Product thereof ſhall be the Denominator. *Ex-*

Example. Multiply $\frac{2}{3}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ | 6 | $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4}$ *facit* $\frac{6}{12}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$.

It might seem (somewhat) strange to young Learners, that $\frac{2}{3}$ of a Pound being multiplied by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Pound should make but $\frac{1}{2}$: Therefore to inform them, I think meet to acquaint them, that as whole Numbers multiplied by whole Numbers, do increase the Product, so proper Fractions multiplied by proper Fractions, do diminish the Product: For as 1 multiplied by 1 makes but 1, so that which is less than 1 being multiplied by that which is less than 1, must needs make less than either of them. Or thus:

$$\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{3}{4}} \qquad \frac{6}{12}$$

To multiply Fractions of Fractions.

II. Reduce them into single Fractions, then work as before.

Example. $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{5}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ being reduced they are $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$, and being multiplied, *facit* $\frac{1}{2}$.

To multiply a whole Number and a Fraction together.

III. Multiply the Numerator by the whole

whole Number, and divide the Product by the Denominator.

Example.

Multiply 4 by $\frac{1}{4}$ $\quad 1 \times 2 \; (3$ *facit.*
$\quad\quad\quad

left hand, and that for Diviſor on the right hand; then multiply Croſs wiſe the Numerator of the Dividend by the Denominator of the Diviſor, and ſubſcribe the Product for a new Numerator: Likewiſe multiply the Denominator of the Dividend by the Diviſor's Numerator, and the Product ſhall be a new Denominator.

Example.

What is the Quotient of $\frac{4}{3}$ divided by $\frac{3}{4}$.

Place your Fractions thus, with this X *Character between them, and work according to the directions before given.*

$\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{16}{12}$

facit $\frac{16}{12}$ or 1 *whole one, and* $\frac{4}{12}$

I demand the *Quotient* of $\frac{2}{3}$ divided by $\frac{3}{4}$?

$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4}$

facit $\frac{8}{9}$

In Diviſion of the whole Numbers, the Dividend muſt be always greater than the Diviſor, otherwiſe you can make no *Quotient*. But in diviſion of Fractions it is otherwiſe, as in the ſecond Queſtion propounded, $\frac{2}{3}$ to be divided by $\frac{3}{4}$: for $\frac{3}{4}$ is greater or more than $\frac{2}{3}$, yet it may be divided: for as the Multiplication of proper Fractions (as was ſaid before) doth diminiſh the product, ſo Diviſion of proper Fractions doth increaſe the *Quotient*,

II. *To*

II. *To divide a whole Number by a Fraction.*

I demand the Quotient of 20 divided by $\frac{1}{2}$?

20 being the whole Number, convert it into an improper Fraction, by placing an Unit for a Denominator, and it ſtandeth thus:

$$\frac{20}{1} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

facit $\frac{40}{1}$

III. *To divide a whole Number and a Fraction by a whole Number and Fraction.*

I demand the Quotient of 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ divided by $3\frac{1}{4}$?

$$\frac{11}{2} \times \frac{13}{4}$$

facit $\frac{44}{26}$.

IV. *To divide Fractions of Fractions.*

I demand the Quotient of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ divided by $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$?

Reduce the Dividend into one ſingle Fraction, and likewiſe the Diviſor, then work as before.

$$\frac{2}{6} \times \frac{6}{24}$$

facit $\frac{36}{48}$.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

The Rule of Three.

I. THE *Rule of Three* is commonly called, *The Golden Rule*, and indeed it might be ſo termed: for as Gold tranſcends all other Metals, ſo doth this Rule all others in Arithmetick.

II. Now for your better information concerning it, you muſt obſerve, that there are three Numbers known by which a fourth that is unknown may be found out, which bear like Proportion to the third, as the ſecond doth to the firſt.

III. Here alſo is to be noted, that if your Sums conſiſt of ſundry Denominations, then the firſt and third numbers muſt be of the ſame Denomination, as alſo the fourth and the ſecond: As thus, if the firſt number be Yards, the third likewiſe muſt be Yards; if the ſecond be Pence, then the fourth muſt be Pence.

IV. But the greateſt difficulty lyeth in the ſtating the Queſtion.

There

Therefore obſerve firſt, That what you deſire to know or to be reſolv'd in the queſtion, muſt be your third Number: and you have commonly theſe words before it: as *What coſt? How long? How broad? How much? How deep*, &c.

2. Your Queſtion being ſtated, bring firſt and third Numbers into one Denomination.

3. Bring your ſecond into the leaſt name mentioned, or as low as you deſire the Queſtion to be anſwered in.

4. Obſerve whether your third Number *requires more or leſs*; *if more*, then multiply the middle Number by the greater of the two extreams, and divide by the leſſer, and the Quotient anſwereth the Queſtion.

But if it require *leſs*, then multiply the middle Number by the leſſer of the two extreams, and divide by the greater.

Theſe two words *more* or *leſs*, being well obſerved, the Scholar will underſtand what he doth, and need not to make two diſtinct *Rules of Three*, as moſt do.

The four firſt Queſtions are ſtated four ſeveral ways, by which the one is a proof of the other.

And

And thus you may eaſily work all the reſt, which will be advantageous to the Scholar, and likewiſe an eaſe to the Maſter; I ſhall therefore only give you the *facits* of the following Queſtions.

If 6 yards coſt 10 *s.* what 12 yards?

10

120

xxø (20 ſhillings.

øø

If 12 yards——20 *s.*——6 yards?

20

xxø (10 *s.* ——

xxx 120

x

20 *s.*—by 12 yards, what will 10 *s*?

12

120

xxø (6 yards.

xø

If 10 *s.*——6 yards——20 *s*?

6

120

xxø (12 yards.

xøø

x

If

If six Men will be a finishing a piece of Work ten days, how long time will 12 Men be a doing the same?

men *days* *men*
6 ——— 10 ——— 12
10
———
60 ~~6~~~~0~~ (5 *days*
~~1~~~~2~~

If 12 men —— 5 days —— 6 men?
5
———
60 ~~6~~~~0~~ (10 *days.*
~~6~~~~6~~

If 5 days —— 12 men —— 10 days?
12
———
60 ~~6~~~~0~~ (6 men
~~1~~~~0~~

If 10 days —— 6 men —— 5 days?
6
———
60 ~~1~~
~~6~~~~0~~ (12 men.
~~5~~~~5~~

If 2 ℔ cost 9 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$ what cost 2 C. $\frac{1}{2}$?

```
        4                  4
      ----               ----
      39 qrs.            10
                         28
                       ----
      2
  20920 (5460 qrs.       80
  2220                   20
                       ----
                        280 ℔.
                         39
                       ----
                        2520
                        840
                       -----
                       10920
If 280 ℔ ———— 5460 ———— 2 ℔.
                        2
                      -----
                      10920

   250
  10920 (32 qrs. facit.
   2880
     2
If 5460 qrs. —— 280 ℔ —— 39 qrs.
                          280
10920 (2 ℔ facit.        -----
 5460                     3120
                          78
                         -----
                         10920
```

If

If 39 *qrs.*——2 lb.——5460 *qrs.*

2

10920

(280 lb. *facit.*

If I ſpend 476 lb. 11 *s.* 10 *d.* a year, demand how much that is one day wit another?

days. *l.* *s.* *d.* *day.*

If 365——476——11——10——1

20

9531

12

19062

9532

114382

(1

(3

(7

(313 *d.*

If 1 *day*——313 *d.*——365 *d.*

313

1095
3657
10953
1

114382 *d.*

If 313 *d.*——1 *d.*——114382 *d.*

(1
x7(3
xx4x(7
xx438x(365 *days.*
3xxxx
3xx
3
days.

If 114382 *d.*——365——313

365

1565
18787
9393
1

114382

x438x (1 *d.*
x438x

At

At 15 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *per* lb. how many C. weight for 11 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.*

facit 1 C. $\frac{1}{3}$ lb $\frac{3}{8}$

If 9 Ells $\frac{1}{3}$ coſt 27 *s.* 5 *d.* what coſt 80 pieces, each 25 yards $\frac{1}{4}$, and 12 pieces, each 19 Ells $\frac{3}{5}$?

facit 275 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* $\frac{12}{33}$

If 100 lb of Cloves coſt 88 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* and 1 C. weight of Mace 99 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.* what coſt 3 $\frac{3}{3}$ one with another.

facit 3 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{5147}{3339}$.

If 1 pair of Stockins coſt 10 groats, how many dozen pair ſhall I have for 100 Marks?

facit 33 *dozen pair* $\frac{1}{3}$

If 7 lb $\frac{1}{2}$ of Currants coſt 2 *s.* 7 *d.* what coſt 3 Butts, each 15 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 lb groſs, tare 39 lb *per* Butt?

facit 88 *l.* 8 *s.* 0 *d.*

If 5 Ells $\frac{3}{5}$ of Cambrick coſt 21 *s.* 8 *d.* what coſt 120 pieces, *viz.*

	Ells.	*qrs.*	*nails*
Number A.	30	*qr.* 272	2
B.	50	*qr.* 401	3
C.	40	*qr.* 341	1
	1015		2

facit 196 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* 3 *qrs.* $\frac{4}{5}$.

Sol

Sold 5 Bags of Pepper, each, *viz.* tare 4 3 lb *per* Bag, and tret 4 lb. *per* 104 lb. at 15 *d.* *per* lb neat; what comes it to neat?

Also I demand how many Dollars of 4 *s.* 8 *d.* a-piece will pay for the neat weight?

		C.	*qr.*
Number.	G. *qt.*	3	2
	H. *qt.*	4	1
	L. *qt.*	5	3
	M. *qt.*	2	1
	O. *qt.*	3	3
		19	2

facit 515 *Doll.* $\frac{374}{214}$ or $\frac{187}{112}$.

Sold 10 Packs of Cloth, each Pack *qt.* 10 Clothes, and each Cloth 39 yards, at 11 *s.* 11 *d.* *per* yard; I demand how much it comes to in all? *facit* 2323 *l.* 15 *s.* 0 *d.*

	C.	*qrs.*	lb.
Bought of several persons	433	3	17

of Currants at 4 *d.* *per* lb. to whom I have sold 512 C 3 *qrs.* 7 lb. of Sugar at 2 *d.* $\frac{2}{4}$ *per* lb. Now I would know what remains for me to pay, they having taken the Sugar in part of payment.

	809 *l.*	19 *s.*	00
	667 *l.*	01 *s.*	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
facit Rem. to pay	142 *l.*	17 *s.*	01 $\frac{3}{4}$

A Merchant died, being indebted to ſeveral Creditors (*viz.*) to *A.* 40 *l.* to *B.* 56 *l.* to *C.* 80 *l.* Now he being dead, his Eſtate was worth but 30 *l.* I demand what each Man muſt have?

A. $6\frac{144}{178}$.
B. $9\frac{96}{178}$.
C. $13\frac{112}{178}$.

facit 30 *l.*

Bought 100 pieces of Cloth for 411 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* what containeth the Cloth, the yard being valued at 7 *s.* 8 *d.*

facit 1073 *yards* $\frac{67}{80}$

If 1 pound of *Virginia* Tobacco coſt 10 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, what coſt 3 Hogſheads, weight 17 C $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 lb. groſs, tare 37 lb. *per* Hogſhead, and 4 lb. *per* 104 lb. treat.

facit 781 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.*

Alſo I demand how many Duckets of 3 *s.* 9 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ will pay for the neat weight?

facit 413 *Duckets* $\frac{95}{111}$.

A

A Merchant hath owing 357 *l.* 9 *s.* and his Debtor doth agree with him to pay him for every Pound 13 *s.* 5 *d.* I demand what muſt he pay?

facit 239 *l.* 15 *s.* 9 *d.* $\frac{9}{11}$.

A Man died having three Sons and two Daughters, he gave to the eldeſt Son 2000 *l.* to the ſecond 1900 *l.* to the third 1000 *l.* to the eldeſt Daughter 700 *l.* to the ſecond 500 *l.* Now, he being dead, his Eſtate was worth but 2020 *l.* I demand what each Child muſt have?

Eldeſt Son	662 $\frac{12}{81}$
Second Son	629 $\frac{41}{81}$
Third Son	331 $\frac{9}{81}$
Eldeſt Daughter	231 $\frac{49}{81}$
Second Daughter	165 $\frac{15}{81}$

facit 2020

If I buy a piece of Cloth for 84 *l.* 11 *s.* and I ſell the Ell *Eng.* for 7 *s.* 8 *d.* I demand how many yards were contained in the ſaid piece?

facit 275 *yards* $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{19}{32}$ *of a qr.*

Sold 4 parcels of Sugar, containing as following:

	C.	qrs.	lb.	
The firſt containing	86	2	21	tare 84
The ſecond containing	76	1	12	tare 56
The third containing	98	3	11	tare 92
The fourth containing	75	1	17	tare 85

At 35 *s. per* C. *neat, facit* 585 *l.* 6 *s.* $\frac{28}{112}$ or 3 *d.*

If 50 C. 3 *qrs.* 15 lb. of Sugar coſt 21 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* how many Cheſts of 86 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ ſhall I have for 1000 Marks and 486 *l.*

facit 30 *Cheſts and* $\frac{8000}{32113}$ *of a Cheſt.*

If 5 penny-weight of Silver coſt 7 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ what coſt 3 Ingots, each 11 lb. $\frac{1}{3}$?

facit 50 *l.* 0 *s.* 6 *d.*

If a Gent. hath 960 *l.* 12 *s. per Annum*, how much may he ſpend one day with another to lay up 100 Marks at the Years end to purchaſe withal?

facit 146 *Groats* $\frac{346}{365}$ *per diem.*

A Merchant bought 376 Clothes, at 11 *l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d. per* Cloth, which he ſhip'd for *Spain* to have returns from thence the one half in Wine, at 28 *l. per* Tun and the other half in Sugar, at 276

per C. weight, I demand how much of each muſt be returned for the ſaid Clothes?

77 *Tuns* $\frac{671}{1683}$. *of Wine.*
1609 *C.* 2 lb. $\frac{61}{112}$ *of Sugar.*

There are 101 Pipes of Oyl that contain 12307 Gallons, I would know how much 59 Pipes and $\frac{1}{2}$ will contain, and what it will amount to at 36 *l. per* Tun, the Tun being 236 Gallons.

facit 1105 *l.* 18 *s.* 7 *d.* $\frac{171}{3536}$

A Merchant bought 9870 *C.* $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lead, which coſt 7 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d. per* Fother, (or 19 *C.* $\frac{1}{2}$) the Charges upon the ſame amounts to 125 *l.* 12 *s.* which he ventures for *France*, to receive from thence *French* Wine at 3 *l.* 10 *s. per* Hogſhead: I demand how many Hogſheads he muſt receive for Content?

facit 287 *Hogſheads* $\frac{1769}{3140}$.

A Grocer delivered 7657 lb. of Tobacco in the Roll to be cut and dryed, and when it came home, it held out but 6839 lb. I demand what is loſt in the pound, and alſo ſuppoſing it coſt in the Roll 8 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* lb. and the cutting

1 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *per* pound, I demand what it now ſtands him in?

1 *l.* ——— 9 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ——— 7657 *l.*

It ſtands him in 311 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$

7657 *l.* ——— 18184 *l.* ——— 1 *l.*

facit 3 3 $\frac{6117}{7657}$ loſt *per* pound.

CHAP. XIV.

The Rule of Three in Fractions.

AS in the Rule of Three in whole Numbers, I laid down certain Principles both for the better diſcovering, and more eaſie Work thereof: ſo in this of Fractions, I ſhall endeavour to make all things as plain and familiar as may be.

And firſt, becauſe many Queſtions ſeem very ambiguous, whether they belong to the Rule of Three direct, or indirect.

That you may be rightly informed concerning them, caſt your Eye upon the third Number in the Queſtion, and ſee whether it be greater or leſſer than the firſt Number.

But if you cannot eaſily apprehend which is the greater or leſſer, then work according to the ſecond Section in *pag.* 80.

Wh

What questions belong to the Rule of Three direct.

If the third number be greater than the first, and the Answer required be greater than the second, it is upon the Rule of Three direct.

And likewise if the third number be less than the first, and the Answer required be less than the second, it belongs to the same Rule.

What questions belong to the Rule of Three indirect.

But if the third Number be less than the first, and the Answer required be greater than the second, it is pertaining to the indirect Rule.

And if the third Number be greater than the first, and the Answer required less than the second, it is according to the same Rule.

Having thus found out to what Rule it belongs, first consider diligently, *viz.* whether the first and third Numbers be both of one Denomination, if not, they must be reduced into the least of these Denominations.

2. That your second being a compound Fraction, must be reduced into the lowest or least name mentioned.

The operation of the Rule of Three direct.

Multiply the Denominator of the first Fraction into the Numerator of the second and third, and the Total thereof shall be the Dividend.

Multiply also the Numerator of the first Number by the Denominator of the second, and that Product by the Denominator of the third, and the Total shall be the Divisor.

The operation of the Rule of Three indirect.

But when the questions belong to the indirect Rule, multiply the Numerator of the first and second together, and the whole thereof by the Denominator of the third, and the Product shall be the Dividend.

Multiply also the Denominators of the first and second together, and the Total thereof by the Numerator of the third, and the Product that ariseth therefrom shall be the Divisor.

Exampl

Example.

If $\frac{3}{5}$ of an Ell coſt $\frac{3}{7}$ of a *l.* what coſt $\frac{4}{5}$?

$\frac{3}{10}$ $\frac{4}{40}$ *Dividend* $\frac{3}{7}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ *Diviſor*

(1 *l.*
4 (0 (1 $\frac{1}{3}$ *facit.*
3 ∞

$\frac{4}{5}$ Ell —— 1 *l.* $\frac{1}{3}$ —— $\frac{3}{5}$ Ell.

$\frac{4}{10}$ $\frac{3}{40}$ *Dividend* $\frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{4}{12}$ $\frac{1}{84}$ *Diviſor.*

$\frac{40}{84}|\frac{3}{7}$ *l. facit.*

$\frac{3}{7}$ *l.* —— $\frac{3}{5}$ Ell —— 1 *l.* $\frac{1}{3}$
$\frac{3}{7}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{4}{3}$
$\frac{4}{28}$ $\frac{3}{50}$

$\frac{24}{350}|\frac{12}{175}|\frac{4}{7}$ Ell *facit.*

1 *l.* $\frac{1}{3}$ —— $\frac{4}{5}$ Ell —— $\frac{2}{7}$ *l.*
$\frac{4}{7}$ $\frac{4}{20}$
$\frac{4}{21}$ $\frac{3}{80}$
$\frac{2}{35}$

$\frac{24}{80}|\frac{12}{30}|\frac{6}{15}|\frac{2}{5}$ Ell *facit.*

For proof of theſe and the following Queſtions, the ſame method is to be obſerved,

ſerved as in the Rule of Three in whole Numbers.

If $\frac{1}{2}$ ℔. coſt $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ſhil. what coſt $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ℔?

$\frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{4}{16}$

$\frac{3}{12}$ (2 *s.*

~~1~~8 (1 $\frac{1}{8}$ *facit.*

~~1~~6

If $\frac{3}{4}$ ℔ coſt 1 *s.* $\frac{1}{8}$, what coſt $\frac{2}{8}$ of a ℔?

$\frac{9}{36}$

$\frac{8}{3}$

$\frac{3}{24}$

$\frac{2}{48}$ | $\frac{36}{48}$ | $\frac{18}{24}$ | $\frac{9}{12}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ *of a ſhilling.*

If $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ſhil. buy $\frac{1}{2}$ ℔. what will 1 *s.* $\frac{1}{8}$?

$\frac{9}{36}$ $\frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{9}{8}$

$\frac{36}{48}$ | $\frac{18}{24}$ | $\frac{9}{12}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ *of a* ℔

If 1 *s.* $\frac{1}{8}$ —— —— $\frac{3}{4}$ ℔ —— —— $\frac{3}{4}$ *s.*

$\frac{9}{8}$ $\frac{9}{36}$

$\frac{3}{24}$ $\frac{4}{144}$

$\frac{3}{72}$

$\frac{72}{144}$ | $\frac{36}{72}$ | $\frac{18}{36}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ *of a* ℔

To prevent diſcouragement to young Scholars in the Queſtions of this Rule, which indeed are ſomewhat intricate, I adviſe them to turn to the Rule of Three

Three in whole Numbers, and exercise themselves well therein, and especially in such Questions as are most plain and easie, till they throughly understand the nature of the Rule; by means whereof all other Questions will be more easily wrought, be they never so difficult.

If 6 yards and $\frac{1}{2}$ cost 8 shillings, what cost 9 yards and $\frac{1}{3}$?

facit 11 *s.* $\frac{19}{35}$

If 1 Dollar be 56 pence $\frac{3}{5}$, what 500 Dollars?

1—56 *d.* $\frac{3}{5}$—500 *facit* 117 *l.* 18 *s.* $\frac{1}{3}$

If 2 Ounces and $\frac{1}{2}$ cost 16 *s.* 5 *d.* what cost $\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{3}$?

facit 59 *d.* $\frac{11}{12}$.

When the Bushel of Wheat is sold for 6 *s.* $\frac{2}{3}$, the half-penny white loaf shall weigh $5\frac{3}{3}\cdot\frac{11}{12}$: I demand how much it ought to weigh when the Bushel is sold for 7 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$?

6 *s.* $\frac{2}{3}$——$5\frac{3}{3}\frac{11}{12}$——7 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$

facit $5\frac{7}{3}\frac{7}{7}$

If 2 yards coſt 9 *s.* what coſt 4 yards $\frac{5}{8}$?
facit 43 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

If 3 Ells $\frac{1}{4}$ coſt 15 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ what coſt 6 Ells $\frac{3}{4}$?
facit 2 *s.* 7 *d.* $\frac{35}{52}$.

If $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard coſt $\frac{4}{5}$ of a *l.* what coſt $\frac{11}{13}$ of a yard?
facit 10 *s.* $\frac{10}{351}$.

If 3 yards and $\frac{1}{11}$ coſt 4 *l.* 14 *s.* $\frac{24}{345}$, what coſts $\frac{6}{7}$ of an Ell *Flemiſh*?
$\frac{663}{11}$ $\frac{4254}{45}$ $\frac{72}{7}$ *facit* 17 *s.* $\frac{11932}{19152}$.

If 1 lb coſt 6 *d.* $\frac{1}{3}$ what coſt 4 *l.* $\frac{5}{8}$?
facit 30 *d.* $\frac{11}{18}$.

If 1 Ell $\frac{4}{5}$ coſt 9 *s.* $\frac{7}{8}$, what coſt 1 yard?
facit 4 *s.* $\frac{7}{18}$.

I lent my Friend $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *French* Crown for three weeks, that he ſhou'd do as much for me another time: but when I came to borrow of him, he cou'd lend me but $\frac{3}{5}$ of a Crown: I demand how long time I muſt keep his Money to requite my former kindneſs?
facit 4 *weeks* $\frac{1}{2}$.

If a Piſtolet be 5 *s.* $\frac{2}{12}$, what ſhall 430 be thus?

1 —— 5 *s.* $\frac{2}{12}$ —— 430 *facit* 126 *l.* 17 *s.*

If 13 ℔. coſt me 3 *l.* how many ℔ ſhall I have for 97 *d.*

facit 1 ℔. $\frac{140}{156}$.

If $\frac{3}{4}$ ℔ coſt 9 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$, what coſt 6 ℔. 9 $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{1}{4}$?

facit 342 $\frac{1}{120}$

If 5 yards of Velvet coſt 4 *l.* 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$, what coſt 4 yards $\frac{6}{7}$?

facit 3 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.* 2 *qrs.* $\frac{32}{35}$.

If 1 C. $\frac{1}{7}$ coſt 4 *l.* 12 *s.* what coſt $\frac{1}{4}$ C?

$\frac{12}{7}$ —— 92 *s.* —— $\frac{1}{8}$ *facit* 33 *s.* $\frac{18}{56}$.

If 1 C. coſt 11 *l.* $\frac{3}{17}$, what coſt 4 $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{1}{4}$?

$\frac{71}{4}$ $\frac{52}{3}$ $\frac{17}{3}$ —— $\frac{1211}{170}$ *l.* —— $\frac{17}{4}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{1}{4}$?

If $\frac{3}{7}$ of an Ell coſt 1 *l.* 2 *s.* what coſt $\frac{1}{4}$?

facit 32 *s.* 1 *d.*

If 10 Ells coſt 3 *l.* $\frac{3}{5}$, what coſt 1 yard?

$\frac{50}{5}$: $\frac{18}{5}$: $\frac{4}{5}$ or 50—18—4

If $\frac{1}{4}$ C. coſt $\frac{6}{11}$ of *l.* what coſt 1 C. $\frac{6}{7}$?

$\frac{1}{4}$ —— $\frac{6}{11}$ —— $\frac{1}{7}$ *facit.*

If

If $\frac{1}{2}$ of C. cost $\frac{6}{13}$ lb. what will $\frac{7}{8}$ buy?

$12\frac{0}{13}$ *s.* —— $\frac{3}{4}$ C —— $3\frac{1}{8}$ *s. facit.*

If $\frac{5}{8}$ of a yard of Cloth in length, and 1 yard $\frac{3}{4}$ broad make a Child's Coat, I demand how much Stuff will make the same Child a Coat, when the Stuff is but $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard broad?

7 —— $\frac{5}{8}$ —— 3 *facit* 1 yard $\frac{37}{60}$.

If 8 lb $\frac{3}{4}$ cost 2 *l.* 11 *s.* $\frac{3}{4}$, how many lb. shall I buy for 4 *l.* $\frac{1}{2}$?

facit.

If $\frac{3}{7}$ of 1 C. cost $\frac{15}{16}$ of a *l.* what cost $\frac{1}{3}$ of a pound?

facit.

If $\frac{5}{7}$ of a $\frac{3}{5}$ cost $\frac{11}{12}$ of a penny, how much shall I buy for $\frac{6}{11}$ of 20 *s.*?

facit.

If $\frac{12}{13}$ of a pound cost $\frac{7}{11}$ of a *l.* how many pounds shall I have for 2 *l.* 7 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{3}$?

facit.

How many yards are bought for 142 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d.* when the $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard cost 6 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$? *facit.*

If

If 1 C. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12 lb. $\frac{1}{3}$ coſt 2 *l.* $\frac{1}{2}$, what coſt $\frac{7}{8}$ of an $\frac{7}{8}$?

facit $\frac{357}{540000}$

If 26 lb at *Antwerp* be 27 lb $\frac{7}{8}$ at *London*, how many pounds at *Antwerp* are 56 lb at *London*?

facit 52 $\frac{52}{323}$.

If 8 Ells at *Antwerp* be 5 Ells $\frac{3}{5}$ at *London*, how many Ells at *Antwerp* are 150 Ells $\frac{7}{11}$?

facit 231 Ells $\frac{1047}{1463}$.

If 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ times 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ lb. coſt 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ times 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* what ſhall amount unto $\frac{2}{3}$ times $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{3}$ of 12 *l.* $\frac{1}{4}$?

$\frac{49}{4}$ —— $\frac{9}{4}$ —— $\frac{49}{48}$ *facit* $\frac{1}{7}\frac{47}{84}$ of a *l.*

If $\frac{1}{3}$ leſs $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. coſt 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *l.* and the $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ lb. what ſhall 10 lb. leſs $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ lb. amount unto?

$\frac{1}{2}$ —— $\frac{172}{64}$ —— $\frac{337}{40}$ *facit* 135 ·· 17 ·· 0 ·· 3

If a *French* Crown be worth 52 *d.* $\frac{5}{11}$ *ſterl.* how many muſt be received for 100 *l.* $\frac{7}{8}$ *ſterl.*

Crown.

$\frac{1155}{22}$ *d.* —— —— $\frac{1}{1}$ —— —— $\frac{72560}{3}$

facit 460 *Cr.* $\frac{44}{63}$.

When

When $\frac{1}{5}$ of of 5 Ells leſs $\frac{1}{7}$ of an Ell coſt $\frac{1}{7}$ of $9\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* leſs $\frac{1}{8}$ of a *l.* what then ſhall $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 Ells leſs $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Ell?

$\frac{4}{5}$—$\frac{17}{18}$—$\frac{5}{8}$ *facit* $\frac{41}{3184}$ *l.*

If $\frac{2}{3}$ of 20 *l.* coſt 36 *l.* leſs $\frac{3}{4}$ of 30 *l.* I demand to how much $\frac{4}{5}$ of 40 lb. and $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{4}$. will amount unto?

$\frac{40}{3}$: $\frac{27}{2}$: $\frac{2538}{72}$ *facit* $35\frac{231}{330}$ *l.*

If an Ingot of Silver whoſe weight is 60 lb. $\frac{4}{5}$ better $16\frac{3}{5}\frac{4}{5}$, I demand the Standard weight of the Ingot, alſo the betterneſs: note, that the Standard is 11 ℥. 2 *dwt.* Firſt, ſubtract the Standard weight from the betterneſs, then it follows:

$\frac{111}{10}$: $\frac{493}{50}$: $\frac{2100}{7}$.

℥.

358 $\frac{302}{23331}$ *betterneſs.*

728 $\frac{13332}{23334}$ *weight of the Ingot.*

1086 $\frac{25134}{23331}$ *ſtand. weight in ounces.*

lb. ℥. *dwt.*

90 : 6 : 13 $\frac{3772}{23331}$ *facit.*

An Ingot of Silver, weight $47\frac{3}{4}$ lb. and is worſe $14\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{3}$. I demand the worſeneſs of the Ingot, alſo the Standard weight.

$\frac{111}{10}$: $\frac{46}{15}$: $\frac{573}{4}$.

lb. 13—02 ℥—6 *dwt.* $\frac{14}{111}$ *worſeneſs fa.*

lb. 34—06 ℥—13 *dwt.* $\frac{97}{111}$ *ſtandard fa.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Rules of Practice.

Tables of Practice.

The even parts of a pound.

s.	*d.*	
10	0	is $\frac{1}{2}$
6	8	is $\frac{1}{3}$
5	0	is $\frac{1}{4}$
4	0	is $\frac{1}{5}$
3	4	is $\frac{1}{6}$
2	6	is $\frac{1}{8}$
1	0	is $\frac{1}{10}$

The even parts of a shilling.

d.	
6	is $\frac{1}{2}$
4	is $\frac{1}{3}$
3	is $\frac{1}{4}$
2	is $\frac{1}{6}$
1½	is $\frac{1}{8}$
1	is $\frac{1}{12}$

BEfore the Learner can well proceed further, he muſt get theſe Tables very perfectly by heart; I might puzzle his head with ſome others, which, becauſe I conceive would be troubleſome and burdenſome to his memory, therefore I ſhall omit them

2	12	24
3	12	36
4	12	48
5	12	60
6	12	72
7	12	84
8	12	96
9	12	108
10	12	120
11	12	132
12	12	144

them, and observe this plain and easie Method following.

And first I shall begin with the even parts of a Shilling.

1. When the price is an even part of a Shilling, consider what part of a Shilling it is; which being found, divide the Summ propounded by it, and the Quotient will be Shillings; as in these six Examples following will appear.

	Ells.	*d.*		lb.	*d.*
1/3	8468	at 6 *per* Ell.	1/6	3618	at 2 *per* lb.
	423	4		60	3
	211-14-0 *facit.*			30-3 *facit.*	
1/3	867	at 4 *d. per* Ell.		*yards*	*d.*
			1/2	2760	at 1 1/2 *per yard.*
	28	9		34	5
	14-9-0 *facit.*			17-5 *facit.*	
	lb.			lb	*d.*
1/4	276	at 3 *d. per* lb	1/12	4896	at 1 *per* lb.
	6	9		40	8
	3-9 *facit.*			20—8 *facit.*	

Having

Having gone thus far upon those even parts of a Shilling that are most easie, I must intreat the Learner to return back to a farthing, an half-penny, three farthings, *&c.* the other parts of a Shilling.

II. When the price is Farthings, or Half-pence, bring the given Summ into Pence, and work as before in the last Question; but when they are uneven parts, as penny-farthing, penny-three farthings, two-pence farthing, or the like, begin first with the even parts of a Shilling: As for instance, 6396 Ells at 5 Farthings *per* Ell; work first for the penny, as before, then consider, if at the price of a penny they come to so many Shillings, then the Farthings must be the fourth part of them, which being taken and added together, your work is done.

Ells.		*Ells.*	
$\frac{1}{4}$	420 at $\frac{1}{4}$ *d. per Ell.*	$\frac{1}{2}$	716 at $\frac{1}{2}$ *d. per Ell.*
$\frac{1}{12}$	105	$\frac{1}{12}$	358
	8-9 *d. facit.*		2 | 9-10 *d.*
			1-9 10 *facit.*

Ells:

	Ells d.		Ells d.
½	6396 at ¾ *per* Ell.	⅛	7225 at 1 ¾ *per* Ell.
1½	3198	½	903 — 1 ½
½	266 — 6 *d.*		150 — 6 ¼
	133 — 3		105 | 3 — 7 ¾
	39 | 9 — 9		52 — 13 — 7¼ *facit.*
	19 — 19 — 9 *facit.*		
1/12	5712 at 1 *d.* ¾		
¼	476		
	119		
	59 | 5		
	29 — 15 *facit.*		

III. When any thing doth remain of any Division, it is of the same Denomination as the Dividend was, as here in the last Example 7225 three half pence being divided by 8, there remains one three half-pence.

$\frac{1}{8}$	864 at 2 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{8}$	144
	18
	16 | 2
	8—2—0 *facit.*
$\frac{1}{2}$	3714 at 2 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	619
	1549
	77 | 3-9
	38 13-9 *facit*
$\frac{1}{8}$	417 at 2 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	69—6
$\frac{1}{2}$	17—4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	8—8 $\frac{3}{4}$
	9 | 5—6—$\frac{3}{4}$
	4-15-6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *facit.*

$\frac{1}{4}$	3716 at 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	929
	77—5
	100|6—5
	50-06-5 *facit.*
	lb
$\frac{1}{4}$	41712 at 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{8}$	10428
	1738
	1216 | 6
	608-6-0 *facit.*
$\frac{1}{4}$	817 at 3 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	204—3 *d.*
	51—0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	25 | 5-3 $\frac{3}{4}$
	12 15-3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *facit.*

$\frac{1}{8}$	7138 at 4 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	712 at 5 *d.*
$\frac{1}{8}$	1189—8	$\frac{1}{4}$	237—4
	1189—8		59—4
	148—8 $\frac{1}{2}$		29|5—8
	252|8—0 $\frac{1}{2}$		14 16 8 *facit.*
	126 8—0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *facit.*	$\frac{1}{3}$	3716 at 7 *d.*
$\frac{1}{3}$	5171 at 4 *d.* $\frac{1}{3}$		1858
$\frac{1}{8}$	1723—8	$\frac{1}{2}$	309—8
	215—5 $\frac{1}{3}$		216|7-8
	193|9—1 $\frac{1}{3}$		108 7 8 *facit.*
	96-19-1 $\frac{1}{3}$ *facit.*		
$\frac{1}{3}$	971 at 4 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	8716 at 8 *d.*
$\frac{1}{8}$	323—8		2905—4
$\frac{1}{2}$	40—5—$\frac{1}{2}$		2905—4
	20—2—$\frac{3}{4}$		581|0—8
	38|4—4—$\frac{1}{4}$		
	19-4-4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *facit*		290-10-8 *facit.*

6371 at 9 *d.*

3185 —— 6
1592 —— 9

477|8—3
238-18-3 *facit.*

346 at 10 *d.*

423
211—6

70—6

70|5——0

35·5——0 *facit.*

4687 at 11 *d.*

2343 —— 6
1562 —— 4
390——7

429|6——5

214-16-5 *facit.*

2716 at 12 *d.*

271|6
135 *l.* 16 *s. facit.*

3762 at 12 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$.

1881
940——6
940——6
78——4 $\frac{1}{4}$

384|0——4 $\frac{1}{3}$

192—0—4 $\frac{1}{3}$ *facit.*

5627 Ells at 13 *d. per* Ell.

IV. As for the 12 *d.* that is done to your hand, there being so many shillings as there are Ells: then for the penny, consider that 12 *d. per* Ell it comes to so much, and the odd penny take $\frac{1}{12}$ of the given sum, which will make likewise shillings. And thus you may do touching any of the following Questions, taking the even or uneven parts as you have learned before.

$\frac{1}{12}$ 2684 at 13 *d.*

$\frac{1}{12}$ 2684
223—8

290|7—8

l. *s.* *d.*
145—7—8 *facit.*

8642 at 14 *d.*

$\frac{1}{6}$ 8642
1440—4

1008 | 2-4

504-2-4 *facit.*

7684 at 15 *d.*

$\frac{1}{4}$ 7684
1921

960|5

480 5 *facit.*

$\frac{1}{3}$ 3716 at 16 *d.*

3716
1238—8 *d.*

495 | 4—8

247-14-8 *facit.*

3141 at 17 *d.*	417 at 21 *d.*
1236 at 18 *d.*	1021 at 22 *d.*
16812 at 19 *d.*	317 at 23 *d.*
1213 at 20 *d.*	1712 at 2 *s.*

V. Obſerve that as many yards as there are, ſo many two ſhillings; therefore multiply by 2, and the product are ſhillings: and this method you may obſerve in all others.

Or this, if you will:

For thoſe even parts of a pound that are moſt familiarly known, as two ſhillings you make take the $\frac{1}{10}$, for two ſhillings and 6 pence the $\frac{1}{8}$, for three ſhillings and 4 pence the $\frac{1}{6}$, for 4 ſhillings the $\frac{1}{5}$, for 5 ſhillings the $\frac{1}{4}$, for 6 ſhillings and 8 pence the $\frac{1}{3}$, for 10 ſhillings the $\frac{1}{2}$.

lb
1712 at 2 *s.* *per* lb.
2
3422|4
171 *l.*—4 *s.* *facit.*

Ells.
1/25 7260 at 2 *s.* 1 *d.*
2
1/2 14520
605
1512|5
756-5 *s.* *facit.*

412 at 2 *s.* 3 *d.*

106 at 2 *s.* 4 *d.*

171 at 2 *s.* 5 *d.*

1/2 3672 at 2 *s.* 2 *d.*
2
7344
612
795|
397 *l.*-16 *s.* *facit*

If pence be required in the *Question*, the parts for pence take out of the given Sum, as in these three last Examples do appear.

1410 at 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

712 at 2 *s.* 7 *d.*

100 at 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

6101 at 2 *s.* 9 *d.*	6109 at 2 *s.* 11 *d.*
1006 at 2 *s.* 10 *d.*	

4672 Ells and $\frac{1}{2}$ at 4 *d.* and 4 *d. per* Ell.

Queſtions of this nature that do conſiſt of ſeveral Denominations, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, *&c.* are wrought as before, only for the half Ell, take half of the given price of an Ell, *&c.* for a quarter, take a quarter of the price, *&c.* and add it to the former Sum.

Example.

$\frac{1}{2}$	*Ells.*			$\frac{1}{2}$	*C.*	*s.*	*d.*
	4672 $\frac{1}{2}$ at	4 *s.*	4 *d.*		17 $\frac{1}{4}$ at	17 *s.*	7 *per C.*
	4	2	2		17		
	18688				119	4	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1557	— 4 *d.*			17		
	2	— 2		$\frac{1}{8}$	8	— 6	
	2024	7	— 6		1	— 5	
	1012	7	— 6 *facit.*		4	— 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	
					30	3	— 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
					15	3	— 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

VII. If the price required be concerning pounds neat, you must reduce the hundreds groſs into pounds groſs, and ſubtract the pounds tare from them, and the remains will be pounds neat.

32 C. groſs, tare 172 lb. at 7 *d.* *per* lb. neat.	36 C. groſs, tare 94 lb. at 14 *d.* *per* lb. neat.
32	36
112	112
64	72
32	36
32	36
3584 lb. groſs.	4032 lb. groſs.
172 lb. tare.	94 lb. tare.
3412 lb. neat.	3938 lb. neat.
lb. *d.*	lb. *d.*
½ 3412 at 7 *per* lb	3938 at 14 *per* lb
1/12 1706 0—6	½ 3938
284—4 *d.* 1	656—4 *d.*
199|0—4 *d.*	459|4 4 *d.*
99-10—4 *facit*	229-14-4 *facit.*

VII

VIII. Again observe whether the pounds tare be absolutely so much as in the last Example, or whether it be so much *per* Bag, *per* C. or Barrel, *&c.* If it be any of these, multiply the tare given by the C. Bag, or Barrel, and the Product will be pounds tare, which subtract from the pounds gross, and the remains are pounds neat.

Example.

56 C. gross, tare 17 lb. *per* C. at 9 *d.* *per* lb. neat.	12 C. gross, tare 13 lb. *per* C. at 18 *d. per* lb. neat.
56 — 56	12 — 12
112 — 17	112 — 13
112 — 392	24 — 36
56 — 56	12 — 12
56 — 952	12 lb. tare. 156
6272 lb. gross	1344 lb. gross.
952 lb. tare	156 lb. tare.
5320 lb. neat.	1188 lb. neat.
d.	*d.*
5320 lb at 9 *per* lb.	1188 at 18 *per* lb.
2660	1188
1330	594
399|0	178|2
199-10 *facit.*	89-2-0 *facit.*

IX. Observe whether the given price required be at so much *per* C. if so, then bring your pounds Tare into C. and subtract them from the C. Gross.

Example.

17 C. Gross, Tare 11 lb. *per* C. at 15 *s. per* C. Neat.

17
11
17
17

7(5 C. *qrs.* lb.
x87 (1--2--19 *ta.*
xxx

C.	qr.	lb.	
17	— 0	— 0	*gross.*
1	— 2	— 19	*tare.*
15	— 1	— 9	*neat.*

C.	qr.	lb.	
15	-- 1	-- 9	at 15 *per C.*
15			
75			
15			
225			
3	— 9		
1	-- 2	$\frac{1}{4}$	
22	9 -- 11	$\frac{1}{4}$	
11	-9 -- 11	$\frac{1}{4}$	*facit.*

20 C. Gross, Tare 13 lb. *per* C. at 12 *s. per* C. Neat.

20
13
60
20
260
(3(6 C. *qr.* lb.
x5o(2--1--8 *ta.*
xxx

C.	qr.	lb.	
20	— 0	— 0	*gross.*
2	---- 1	— 8	*tare.*
17	— 2	— 20	*neat.*

C.	qr.	lb.	
17	— 2	-- 20	at 12 *s.*
12			(*per C.*
34			
17			
204			
6			
2	— 1	$\frac{1}{2}$	
21	2 — 1	*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$	
10	-12 -- 1	*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$	*fa*

X. I think those former Rules well observed, to be sufficient for your Instruction touching Tare, only if the gross Hundreds have several species, as ¼, ½, ¾ odd pounds, or the like, then consider, if one Hundred give so much Tare, then a quarter of a C. will give a quarter so much; and if one quarter give so much, 14 pound will give half so much; and if 14 pound give so much, then 7 pound will give half as much, *&c.*

Example.

13 C. ½ Gross, Tare 12 pound *per* C. at 2 *s.* 3 *d.* *per* pound Neat.	96 C. ½ 14 pound gross, Tare 13 lb. *per* C. at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* pound Neat.

What Treat is.

XI. Having thus shewed you the Way of finding out the Tare, I come in the next place to shew you how to find out the Treat, which is a certain allowance of 4 lb. *per* 104 lb. upon many sorts of Commodities.

Example.

39 C. Gross, Tare 15 lb. *per Cent.* and 4 lb. *per* 104 lb. Treat, at 4 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* lb. Neat.

1. Bring the C. groſs into pounds groſs.
2. Multiply the lb. tare by the C. groſs, and the product is the pounds tare.
3. Subtract the lb. tare from the lb. groſs, and the remain is ſubtil, pounds, which pounds divide by 26, becauſe 26 is contain'd 4 times in 104, and as often as it is contain'd, ſo many pounds Treat there are, which ſubtract from the ſubtil pounds, and the remains will be neat pounds.

C.

39
112

78
39
39

4368 lb. *groſs.*
585 lb. *tare.*

3783 lb. *ſubtil.*
145 lb. *treat.*

3638 lb. *neat.*

39
15

195
39
---
585 lb. *tare.*
(1
xx4 lb.
378 (3 (145 *treat.*
2666
22

At 4 *s.* 6 *d. per* lb. *facit.* 821 *l.* 1 *s.*

Other

Other ways there are to find out the Tare, but I conceive these are the most plain for young Learners: However I shall give them one or two Examples of another manner of working, which is both very commendable and speedy.

1. When the Tare is 14 pound *per cent.* take the $\frac{1}{7}$ part of the pounds gross, and the Quotient will be pounds Tare.

2. When the Allowance is Tare 16 *per cent.* take the $\frac{1}{5}$ part, or divide it by 5, and the Quotient will be pounds Tare.

3. Suppose it were Tare 24 pounds *per cent.* work first for 16 as before, then take the $\frac{1}{2}$ of that which 16 comes to, for if 16 produce so much, 8 must produce the $\frac{1}{2}$ of that, which being added, will make the pounds Tare for 24 pounds *per cent.*

Again, suppose it were at 20 pound *per cent.* you may work first for 16, and then 4 will be the $\frac{1}{4}$ of that Quotient, which being added, maketh the total of your pounds Tare for 20 pounds *per cent.*

Again, suppose it were for 12 pounds *per cent.* Tare, work as before for 16, which Quotient is for 4 too much, therefore take the $\frac{1}{4}$ of that, and subtract from that of 16, and the remains will be pounds Tare, or 12 pounds *per cent.*

Again, ſuppoſe it were 7 pounds *per Cent.* tare, work for 14, and if 14 comes to ſo much, then 7 will be ½ of that: and you may with eaſe work all queſtions of this kind, by making 14 or 16 your ſtanding Rule, adding and ſubtracting the part or parts of it more or leſs, as occaſion requires. I might ſay more as to this, but ſhall forbear, only I will give you two or three Examples ready caſt up, and ſtate a few others to exerciſe your Ingenuity therewith.

48 C. Groſs. Tare 14 lb. *per cent.* at 10 *d.* ½ *per* lb. Neat.

C.	
48	4704 lb. at 10 *d.* ½ *per* lb
112	
96	
48	
48	
½ 5376 lb. *groſs.*	
672 lb. *tare.*	
4704 lb. *neat.*	

56 C

59 C. ¼ groſs, tare 16 pound *per cent.* at 9 *d.* *per* pound Neat.

C.
56 ¼
4

225
28

1800
450

6300 lb. groſs.
900 lb. tare.

d.
5400 lb. neat at 9

2700
1350

405|0

202·10·0 *facit.*

97 C. ¾ 11 pound groſs, tare 24 lb. *per cent.* at 5 *d.* *per* pound neat.

97 ¾ 11
4

391
28

3129
783

10959 lb. groſs.

1565
782

2347 lb. tare.

8612 lb. neat 5 *d.*

2870—8
717—8

358|8—4

179·8—4 *facit.*

19 C. ¼ 11 pound Groſs, Tare 18 pound *per cent.* at 7 *d.* ½ *per* lb. Neat.

20 C. ¼ 13 pound Groſs, Tare 12 pound *per cent.* at 10 *d. per* pound neat.

34 C. ¼ 19 pound Groſs, Tare 7 pound *per cent.* at 11 *d. per* lb. neat.

56 C. ¼ 13 pound Groſs, Tare 13 pound *per cent.* at 8 *d. per* lb. neat.

13 C. ⅓ Groſs, Tare 22 pound *per cent.* at 16 *d.* per pound neat.

19 C. ¼ 19 pound Groſs, Tare 19 lb *per cent.* at 18 *d. per* lb neat.

CHAP

CHAP. XVI.

The Double Rule of Three.

HAving somewhat at large insisted upon the two last Rules, *viz.* The Rule of Three and Practice, I come to the second Rule of Proportion, commonly called *The Double Rule of Three*, which hath its Denomination from its double working: and as I did in the former Rule of Three proceed with one plain and easie working of the same, either direct or indirect So I shall here also observe the same Order; but here first a diligent heed must be had unto the stating of the Question, because under this Rule are comprehended divers Rules of *Plural Proportion*. Therefore observe as in the former Rule of Three, so in this.

1. That first and third numbers be both of one species, *viz.* if the first number be principal, the third must be Principal; if the first be Interest, the third must be Interest. If the first be time, the third must be time; if the first be men, the third must be men.

2. Ob-

2. Observe that the two first Terms in the Question do consist of a supposition, and the third term of demand.

Example.

If 100 *l.* in 12 months gain 6 *l.* what shall 276 *l.* gain in 18 months?

1. Here you see the supposition is,
If 100 *l.* gain 6 *l.*

2. The demand is, what will 276 *l.* gain?

100 *l.*	6 *l.*	276 *l.*
	20	1440
	120	11040
	12	1104
	1440	276
		3974|40

Cut off the two first figures, and the rest are pence, *viz.* 3974 *d.*

Then say,

If 12 *mon.* —— 3974 *d.* —— what 18 *mon.*
facit 5961 *d.*

If 6 Clerks can write 45 sheets of Pape in 5 days, how many Clerks can write 30 sheets in 13 days after that proportion?

Sheet

Sheets	Clerks.	Sheets.
45	6	300
		6
		1800

ø
x8øø (40 Clerks
455
4

Days.	Clerks.	Days.
5	40	13 *
	5	
	200	

* *Observe here, and so in others, whether the demand be more or less, and work as hath been taught.*

7 (5 Clerks.
xøø (15 1/7 *facit.*
x3z
x

If the Carriage of 56 C. weight 100 mile cost 14 *l.* what will 13 C. cost being carried 29 miles, after that rate?

C.	*l.*	C.
56	14	13
		14
		52
		13
		182

(1(4
x8z (3 *l.* 5 *s.*
58

If

If 100 miles—3 *l.*—5 *s.*—29 miles.

20 65

65 145

174

18|85

facit 18 *s.* $\frac{17}{20}$.

If 8 Taylors make four Suits of Clothes in 10 days how many will make 15 Suits in 14 days?

If 4 Suits requite 8 Taylors, what will 15 Suits require?

8

120

~~120~~ (30 *facit*

~~44~~

If 10 days —, 0 Ta. — 14 da.

30

300

~~2~~ 6

~~300~~ (21 $\frac{3}{7}$.

~~144~~

~~1~~

Of what Principal was 150 *l.* gained in 19 Months, when 100 *l* in 12 months gained 6 pound?

facit 1578 *l.* $\frac{18}{19}$ *Principal.*

How

How long time was 900 *l.* a gaining 420 *l.* when 6 *l.* was gained of 100 *l.* in 12 months?

facit 93 *months* $\frac{1}{3}$.

A Scrivener lent 700 *l.* at Interest the 22 of *October* 1639, and upon the 9*th.* of *Decem.* 1645. received for Interest thereof 330 *l.* I demand at what price *per cent. per annum* it was lent?

The time is 6 *years,*
1 *month* 17 *days.* *facit* 7 *l.* $\frac{10837}{15739}$.

If I sow 20 Bushels of Pease, and they produce in one year 276 Bushels, I demand how many Bushels in 6 years will 90 Bushels produce after that proportion?

facit 7452 *Bushels.*

What is the Principal that gained 476 *l.* in 16 months, when 100 *l.* in 12 months gained 6 *l.*?

5950 *l. Principal.*

In what time was 850 *l.* gained of 540 pounds, when 100 *l.* in 12 months gains 6 pounds?

facit 15 *years,* 25 *da.* $\frac{25}{47}$.

If 100 *l* in 12 *men.* gained 6 *l.* what mony was that which gave me in 8 months 10 pounds?

facit 250 *l. Principal.*

If

If 4 *s.* 8 *d.* pay one Soldier for 1 Week, how many Dollars at 4 *s.* 2 *d.* will pay 80 men for one Month?

facit 358 *Dollars* $\frac{2}{3}$.

An Uſerer lent the 11 of *July* 1647 a Sum of Money at Intereſt for 6 *l. per cent.* and on the 27 of *Feb.* 1651 received for Intereſt thereof 318 *l.* 12 *s.* I demand what was the Sum lent?

The time between the 11*th of* July 47. *to the* 27 *of* Feb. 51. *is four years,* 7 *mon.* 16 *days.*

facit 1148 *l.* $\frac{336}{1761}$.

If 10 Brick-layers make a Wall of 100 foot long, and 20 foot high in 12 days, how many Brick-layers will make a Wall of 236 foot long, and 20 foot high in 16 days?

facit 17 *men.* $\frac{7}{10}$.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

A most brief and compendious way of working all manner of Questions upon Interest.

Example.

First, state your Question thus:

If 100 *l.* gain 6 *l.* what the Principal?

2. Multiply the second and third numbers together, and divide by your first, which is done by cutting off the two first figures of the pounds with a line.

3. Multiply them by 20, by 12 and 4, and all above two figures in each Multiplication; carry over the Line to the left, as you see in these following Examples.

If 100 *l.* in 12 months gain 6 *l.* what will 356 *l.* gain in 18 months?

If 100 *l.* gain 6 *l.* what — 356 *l.*

6

21 | 36
| 20

7 | 20
| 12

2 | 40
| 4

1 | 60

275 *l.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
12 *mon. fa.*	21	07	2¼
6 *mon fa.*	10	13	7
	32	00	9¼

375 *l.* let out for three years, at 6 pound *per cent. per Annum.*

100 —— 6 —— 275
6

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		
1 year *facit*	16	10	0	Then	16|50
					20
				3	
3 years will be 3 times this sum					10|00

236 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d.* let out for 16 months at 6 *l. per cent. per annum.*

100 *l.* —— 6 —— 236 —— 10 —— 5
6

	mo.	*l.*	*s.*	*d*		
					1	19—02—6
facit in	12 :	14	3	9 ¾		20
	⅓	4	14	7 ¼		
					3	82
	mo.					12
facit in	16 :	18	18	4		
					9	50
						4
					3	60

The same order observe for Interest upon Interest; only add the last Interest to the third number of the last question, and work as before in these Examples following.

417 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* let out for four years, at 6 *l.* *per cent. per annum.* Interest upon Interest.

l.	*s.*	*d.*
100 *l.* —— 6 *l.* ——	417 : 11 :	8
		6
25	05 : 10 :	0
	20	
1	10	
	12	
1	20	
	4	
	80	

Facit 25 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.*

Multiply second and third Numbers together, saying, 6 times 8 pence is 48 pence, which is 4 shillings, set down 0 and carry 4 to the shillings, saying 6 times 11 is 66, and 4 that I carried is 70 shillings; set down the 10 *s.* and carry 7 to the pounds, saying, 6 times 7 is 42, and 3 that I carried is 45, set down 5, and

and carry 4, saying 6 times 1 is 6, and 4 that I carried is 10, set down 0 and carry 1, saying 6 times 4 is 24, and 1 that I carried is 25, which set down, and cut off the two first figures of the Pounds, and multiply as before, and the Product will be according to the Examples, 25 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.* simple Interest for the first year, the which add to your former Principal 417 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* and it will make 442 *l.* 12 *s.* 9 *d.* Then state your Question again, saying,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
If 100 *l.* — 6 *l.* —	442 —	12 —	—

26 | 55 — 16 — 6. —
20

11 | 16
l. s. d q 11 | 16
2*d* year 26·11·1·3 | 12

1 | 98
| 4

3 | 92

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Add this Interest unto the	442	·12	·09
and it will make —	469	·03	·10

The

Then state your Question again, and work as before, saying,

100 *l.* —— 6 *l.* ——

	l.	*s*	*d.*
	469	3	10 ¾
			6
	28 | 15	3	4 ½
	| 20		
	3 | 03		
	| 12		
	0 | 40		
	| 4		
	1 | 62		

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
3*d.* year	28	3	0 ¼

Which 28 *l.* 3 *s.* 0 *d.* ¼ add unto the 469 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.* ¾ *facit* 497 *l.* 6 *s.* 11 *d.* then state your Question again, and work as before, saying,

100 *l.* —— 6 *l.* ——

l.	*s.*	*d.*
497	6	11
		6
29 | 84	1	6
| 20		
16 | 81		
| 12		
9 | 78		
| 4		
3 | 12		

Which being added to the 497 *l.* 6 *s.* 11 *d. facit* 527 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* ¾, Interest upon Interest for 4 years at 6 *l. per cent. per annum.*

And

And thus you may in a brief manner work all Queſtions of this Nature. Other ways of working there are, of which I ſhall give you two or three Examples, and leave them to your Conſideration.

Example.

I demand how much the Intereſt of 819 *l.* will amount unto for 3 years, 7 months, 18 days, after 6 *l. per Cent. per annum* Intereſt upon Intereſt?

If 100 —— 106 —— 819
20
16380
12
196560
106
1179360
1965600
208353 (60 *first year.*
106
1250118
2083530
220854 (8 *sec. year.*
106
1325124
2208540
234105 (24 *third year.*
106
1404630
2341050
248151 (30 *4th year from*
234105 *which subtr. the 3 d.*
14046 *one year.*
7023 : 6 *mo.*
1170 : 1 *mo.*
585 : 15 *days.*
117 : 3 *days.*
234105 : *third year.*

facit 243000 *d.*

A Table

A Table to find out what any Sum of Mone will amount unto for 21 *years, or under, a* 6 l. *in the Hundred, Interest upon Interest.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q*
1	1—	1—	2—	1
2	1—	2—	5—	2
3	1—	3—	9—	3
4	1—	5—	3—	0
5	1—	6—	9—	0
6	1—	8—	4—	1
7	1—	10—	0—	3
8	1—	11—	1—	2
9	1—	13—	9—	1
10	1—	15—	9—	3
11	1—	17—	11—	2
12	2—	0—	2—	3
13	2—	2—	7—	3
14	2—	5—	2—	2
15	2—	7—	11—	0
16	2—	10—	9—	2
17	2—	13—	10—	0
18	2—	17—	0—	3
19	3—	0—	5—	3
20	3—	4—	1—	2
21	3—	7—	11—	2

The Table is so plain that I suppose it need very little Demonstration, I shall therefore only give you one or two Examples.

As,

If you would know what 36 *l.* comes to In tereſt upon Intereſt for years.

Look againſt Number 20 in the firſt Column, and you will find what the Intereſt upon Intereſt of one pound comes to for that time Then ſay, by the Rule Three,

If 1 *l.* —— 3 *l.* 4 *s.*—1 *d.* 2 *q.*—— 36 *l.*

I desire to know how much 346 pound will amount unto in 13 years, Interest upon Interest, at 6 pounds *per C ent.*

Look against Number 13 in the first Column, and you will find *l.* *s.* *d.* *q.*

2 — 2 — 7 — 3

Then say as before,

l. *s.* *d.* *q.*

If 1 be — 2 — 2 — 7 — 3 — 346

20

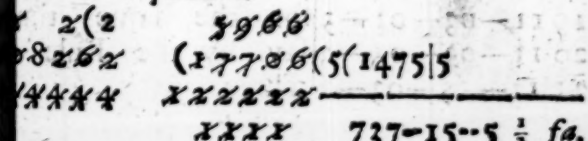
42
12

511
4

2047 *qr.*
346

12282
8188
6141

708262



737-15-5 ½ *fa.*

A very brief and neceſſary Table to find out the preſent worth of the Annuity *or yearly Rent for* 21 *Years, or under, after the rate of ſix pound* per cent. per annum.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
1	00	18	10	2
2	01	16	08	0
3	02	13	05	2
4	03	09	03	2
5	04	04	02	3
6	04	18	04	0
7	05	11	07	3
8	06	04	02	2
9	06	6	00	2
10	07	07	02	2
11	07	17	09	0
12	08	07	08	0
13	08	17	00	2
14	09	05	11	0
15	09	14	02	3
16	10	02	01	1
17	10	09	06	2
18	10	16	06	1
19	11	03	01	3
20	11	09	04	3
21	11	15	03	1

For the underſtanding of this Table, the ſame order is to be obſerved with the former: As for Example.

If you would know what one pound yearly Rent is worth for 7 years in ready money.

Look againſt Number 7 in the firſt Column, and you will find what 1 pound is worth for ſeven years, *viz.* 5—11 7 ¾.

Now to know what any other Annuity (as 40*l.* *&c.*) is worth for the ſame time, ſay by the Rule of Three.

If

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*		*l.*
If 1 *l.* be	5	11	7	3	what	40
				l.	*s.*	*d.*
facit				223	5	10

I have a Shop, a Place, or an Office, *&c.* worth 60 pound *per annum* for 21 years, and would ſell it for ready Money; the queſtion is, how much it is worth?

Look againſt Number 21, and you will find one pound a year is worth for that time 11 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* 1 *q.* Then ſay,

If 1 *l.* be worth 11——15——3 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ what ſhall 60 *l.* be?

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
facit	705	16	3

What is 10 *l. per annum* worth in ready money for 4 years and $\frac{1}{2}$ to come, at 6 *l. per cent.*

facit 38 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$

Firſt ſee the Table what 1 *l.* is worth for 4 years.

facit 3 *l.* 9 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$

Then ſay, if 1 *l.* be worth 3 *l.* 9 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$,

what ſhall 10 *l.* *facit* 34 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.* Now to find what the $\frac{1}{5}$ year is worth, ſee in the Table what 1 *l.* is worth for 5 years. *facit* 4 *l.*—4 *s.*—2 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$.

Then ſay, if—1 be 4 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* 3 *qr.* 10
From which ſubtract the 4*th* year, and the remains will be for one year, then take the $\frac{1}{5}$ of it, which will ſhew what the $\frac{1}{5}$ year is worth, *facit*.

5 years 42 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$
4 years 34 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.*
1 year 7 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{5}$ year 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$

3 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$, which add to the *facit* of the 4*th* year, and it maketh 38 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$

CHAP. XVIII.

The Rule of Fellowſhip without Time.

1. IN the working of this Rule, there is no difference betwixt it and the Rule of Three, where every Man's particular Stock being added together, the total muſt be the firſt Number in the Rule of Three, the gains the ſecond, and every Man's particular Stock the third.

The

The uſe of this Rule is therefore to give to each Partner his juſt and equal ſhare.

Obſerve then,

I. *As the whole Stock is to the whole Gain, ſo is every Man's particular Stock to every Man's particular Gain.*

Example.

Two Merchants Company, A put in 20 *l.* B. put in 40 *l.* and they gained 50 *l.* I demand each Man's part of the gains?

A. 20 *l.*
B. 40 *l.*

If 60 *l.* gain 50 *l.* what ſhall 20 *l.*?
facit 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* A.

If 60 *l.* gain 50 *l.* what will 40 *l.*?
facit 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* B.

50—00—00

If both the ſhares added together, make up the whole gains, then is the work right.

Three Farmers hired a Shepherd to keep their Sheep for 7 *l.* 10 *s. per annum.*

The first committed 430 Sheep to his care, the second 357, and the third 500 Sheep: I demand how much each man must pay of this 7 *l.* 10 *s.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A. must pay	2	10	1 $\frac{513}{1287}$.
B. must pay	2	01	7 $\frac{387}{1287}$.
C. must pay	2	18	3 $\frac{387}{1287}$.
proof	7	10	0

Four Merchants ventur'd to Sea a Stock of 2475 pounds, whereof *A.* put in 710 *l.* *B.* put in 960 *l.* *C.* put in 207 *l.* *D.* put in 598 *l.* and they gained 2000 *l.* But Tempestuousness of Weather arising, were forced to cast over-board as many Goods as amounted to 769 *l.* I demand what each Man must bear of this loss?

	l.
A. must bear	220 $\frac{1490}{2475}$.
B. ———	298 $\frac{690}{2475}$.
C. ———	64 $\frac{783}{2475}$.
D. ———	185 $\frac{1987}{2475}$.
facit	769

Four

Four Grocers laid in a Stock containing these several sums following: *A.* put in 120 *l.* *B.* put in 136 *l.* *C.* put in 180 *l.* *D.* put in 210 *l.* and with it they bought a parcel of Fruit, by which they gained 398 *l.* I demand each Man's part of the Gains?

		l.	
Answer	*A.* —	73 $\frac{602}{646}$	602
	B. —	83 $\frac{510}{646}$	510
	C. —	110 $\frac{580}{646}$	580
	D. —	129 $\frac{246}{646}$	246
		398	~~1938~~ (3 ~~646~~

Three Merchants made a Company, *A.* put in a certain sum of Money, *B* put in as oftentimes 5 *l.* as *A.* put in 4 *l.* *C.* put in as oftentimes 7 *l.* as *B.* put in 6 *l.* and they have gained together a certain sum of Money, whereof *A.* his part is 100 *l.* I demand *B.* and *C's* part, and whole gains?

4 —	100 —	5	*facit*	125	*B.*
6 —	125 —	7	*facit*	145 $\frac{5}{6}$	*C.*
			facit	100	*A.*
				370 $\frac{5}{6}$.	

Two Merchants made a Company, *A.* put in 350 *l.* and they gained together 196 *l.* of which *B.* muſt have ſo oftentimes 10 *l.* as *A.* muſt have 6 *l.* I demand how much Money *B.* put in the Company?

Always obſerve, that every Man muſt have according as he hath put in, then conſider, if 6——350——10

l.

——*facit* 583 $\frac{1}{3}$ *B.* put in.

Two Men Company and make a Stock of 700 *l.* whereof A. put in 300 *l.* and they have gained together 240 *l.* I demand what each Man muſt have of the gains?

facit 102——17——1 $\frac{1}{7}$ A.
facit 137——02—— 10 $\frac{2}{7}$ B.

240——00—00

Three Merchants made a Company, A. put in 600 *l.* B. put in ſo oftentimes 50 *s.* as A. put in 40 *s.* C. put in ſo oftentimes 70 *s.* as B. put in 60 *s.* and they gained toge-

together 500 *l.* I demand what each Man put in, and muſt have of the gains?

In queſtions of this nature, the particular Stocks unmentioned, muſt be found out by that which is mentioned.

As for Example, to find what Stock *B.* put in.

l.

If——4——600——5——

facit 750 *l. B.*

Such reaſons as 6 has to the Money which *B.* put in, ſuch reaſon muſt 7 have to the Money which *C.* put in: As,

If——6——750 *l.*——7

facit 875 *l. C.*

600 *A.*
750 *B.*
875 *C.*

2225

l.

1 } 2225——500——600 *A.*
2 } 2225——500——750 *B.*
3 } 2225——500——875 *C.*

2225

Three Merchants made a Company, *D.* put in 437 *l.* *E.* put in 211 *l.* and they have gained together 562 *l.* whereof *F.* muſt have 187 *l.* 15 *s.* I demand *D.* and *E*'s part, and what *F.* put into the Company?

To find what *F.* put in, firſt ſubtract his particular from the whole Gain.

l	*s.*
562	00
187	15
347	05

Then add *D.* and *E*'s Stock together.

437 *D.*
211 *E.*

678

Gain.	Stock:	Gain.
374 *l.* 5 *s.*	648	187 *l.* 15 *s.*

facit 325 *l.* $\frac{615}{7485}$.

Then to find *D.* and *E*'s part of the profit:

Stock.	*l.*	*s.*	Stock.
648	374	5	437 *D.*
648	374	5	211 *E.*

Fellow.

Fellowship with Time.

III. The uſe of this part is the ſame with the former, and differeth not in operation, ſave in this, that every Man's Stock is multiplied by his time, and the total of thoſe Products added together is the firſt Number, the gain or loſs the ſecond Number, and every Man's particular Stock and time the third.

Obſerve then.

IV. *As. the whole Stock and Time is to the whole Loſs or Gain:*
So is every Man's particular Stock and Time to every Man's particular Loſs or Gain.

Example.

Two Merchants Company, D. put in 100 *l.* for four months. E. put in 136 *l.* for 3 months, and they gained 50 *l.* I demand each Man's part of the Gain?

		Mo.	
D. put in	100 *l.*	4	400
E. put in	136 *l.*	3	408
			808

808

				l.
808	—— 50 l.	—— 400	*facit.*	24 $\frac{608}{808}$
808	—— 50 l.	—— 408	*facit.*	25 $\frac{200}{808}$
				50

Three Butchers hired a piece of ground for 12*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* *A.* put in 20 Oxen 5 days, *B.* put in 16 Oxen 7 days, *C.* put in 25 Oxen 4 days: I demand how much each Butcher ought to pay for his proportion?

	Ox	*days.*	
A. put in	20 ——	5 ——	100
B. put in	16 ——	7 ——	112
C. put in	25 ——	4 ——	100
			312

l.	s.	d.				
312 ——	12 —	10 —	6 —	100		
			l.	s.	d.	
		facit	4 —	0 —	3 $\frac{6}{13}$	
312 ——	12 —	10 —	6 —	112		
		facit	4 —	9 —	11 $\frac{1}{13}$	
312 ——	11 —	10 —	6 —	100		
		facit	4 —	0 —	3 $\frac{1}{13}$	

A.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A.	4	0	3 $\frac{6}{13}$
B.	4	9	11 $\frac{1}{13}$.
C.	4	0	3 $\frac{6}{13}$
proof	12	10	6 *x z* (1
			x z

Three Merchants Company: *A.* put in the first of *January* 120 *l.* until *March* the 22. *B.* put in 176 *l.* the 10 of *Feb.* until the 12 of *April.* *C.* put in 295 *l.* 2 of *Feb.* until the 25 of *April*, and they gained 800 *l.* I demand each Man's part of the gains?

l.

A. must have 174 $\frac{76}{448}\frac{96}{448}$.

B. must have 192 $\frac{16}{448}\frac{76}{448}\frac{8}{448}$.

C. must have 433 $\frac{20}{448}\frac{88}{448}$.

proof 800

446 446 (1
446 446

Three

Three Merchants Company for 18 Mo. D. put in 500 *l.* and at 5 Mo. took out 200 *l.* and at 10 Mo. put in more 300 *l.* and at 14 Mo. took out 130 *l.* E. put in 400 *l.* and at 3 Mo. put in more 270 *l.* and at 9 Mo. took out 100 *l.* and at 12 Mo. put in more 100 *l.* and at 15 Mo. took 99 *l.* F. put in 900 *l.* and at 6 Mo. took out 200 *l.* and at a 11 Mo. put in 500 *l.* at 13 Mo. took out 600 *l.* and they gained 200 *l.* I demand each Man's part of the gains?

l.

D. muſt have $50\frac{12350}{32873}$.

E. muſt have $62\frac{20447}{32873}$.

F. muſt have $87\frac{49}{32873}$.

proof 200

32873 (1

32873

Two Men made a Stock of 165 pound, wherewith they gained 28 pound, which added to the Stock, makes 193 pounds. D. his Money was in 12 Months, and E. his Money was in but 8 Mo. When they ſhared the Stock and Gain, D. had 67 pound and E. 126 pound, I demand what was each Mans Stock?

State

State your Question thus:

As 12 mo. to 165 *l.* so is 8 mo. to 110 *l.* for *E's* stock, the which subtract from 165, and the remainder will be 55 *l.* for *D's* stock.

The Proof.

If 55 *l.* in 12 mo. gain 12 *l.* what 100 *l.* in 8 months? Gains.

55 *l.* — 12 *l.* — 110 *l.* *facit* E. 16 *l.*
mo. 12. 8 mo. *facit* D. 12 *l.*

Or,

Having the stock, you have the gains, by subtracting each Man's stock from his stock and gain, giving without the Rule of Three.

Stock and Gain of D. 67 *l.*
Stock of D ——— 55

D. his gain 12

Stock and Gain of E. 126
Stock of F. ——— 110

E. his Gain 16

So that D. with 55 *l.* Stock gains 12 *l.* E. with 110 *l.* gains 16 *l.*

12

CHAP. XIX.

Of Barter.

Barter is the exchanging Wares for Wares, or one Commodity for another.

Example.

Two Merchants Barter: *A.* hath 3 C $\frac{1}{2}$ of Pepper at 13 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* pound; *B.* hath Ginger at 15 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *per* pound. I demand how much Ginger must be delivered for the Pepper?

1. See what the Pepper is worth, saying, If 1 *l.* cost 13 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, what cost 3 C $\frac{1}{2}$?

facit 22 *l.* 1 *s.*

2. Say, if 15 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ buy 1 lb. of Ginger, what will 22 *l.* 1 *s.* buy?

facit 347 $\frac{1}{21}$ *Ginger.*

Two Men Barter: *A.* hath 20 Ells of Cloth at 9 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* Ell ready-Money, but in Barter he will have 10 *s.* 2 *d.* *per* Ell: *B.* hath *Jersey* Wooll at 2 *s.* 10 *d.* *per* pound. I demand how much Wooll must be delivered for the Cloth in Barter?

As

As before, ſo here.

If 1 Ell of Barter be 10 *s.* 2 *d.* what 20 Ells in Barter?

facit 2440 *d.*

If 34 *d.* buy 1 lb. what will 2440 *d.* buy?

facit 71 lb. $\frac{13}{17}$

Two Drapers Barter, the one hath 472 yards of Canvas at 16 *d. per* yard, the other lets him have 38 pieces of Cloth: the queſtion is, how much one Cloth ſtands him in?

facit 16 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$

20 Bags of Hops, each 3 C. $\frac{1}{4}$ Bartered for 336 C. of Brazil, at 18 *s.* a C. I demand what price were the Hops ſold at?

Anſwer 4 *l.* 6 *s.* $\frac{14}{35}$ *per* C.

A Merchant hath Tobacco, which he will Barter at 14 *d. per l.* for Sugar at 10 *d. per* pound in Barter. I demand how much Tobacco muſt be given for 8900 lb. of Sugar?

Anſwer 6357 lb. $\frac{1}{7}$

Nutmegs

Nutmegs at 4 *s.* 2 *d. per* lb. ready money, 5 *s.* in Barter, how muſt Pepper at 12 *d. per* lb. be ſold to make the like Profit?

Anſwer 14 *d.* $\frac{2}{7}$

How many dozen of Candles at 5 *s.* 2 *d. per* dozen muſt be given for 3 C. 2 *qrs.* 16 lb. of Tallow at 37 *s.* 4 *d. per* C?

Anſwer 26 dozen $\frac{2}{3}$

A Merchant hath Stockings at 39 *s. per* dozen ready Money, which he will Barter at 46 *s. per* dozen for Canvas, at 13 *d.* $\frac{1}{3}$ *per* Ell ready Money. I demand what price the Canvas muſt bear in Barter to gain 5 *l.* in the 100 *l.*

Anſwer 16 *d.* $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{57}{73}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ *d.*

Broad-Cloth of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* the yard ready money is Bartered at 7 *s.* 9 *d.* for Wooll at 10 *d. per* lb. ready Money. What price muſt be made of the Wooll in Barter, to gain 11 *l. per cent?*

Anſwer 12 *d.* $\frac{727}{800}$

D. hath Holland at 5 *s. per* Ell ready money, Bartered at 6 *s. per* Ell to *E.* for Broad-Cloth at 9 *s.* 6 *d. per* Yard, which coſt but

but 8 *s.* I demand which gaineth moſt, and how much *per Cent?*

Anſwer, D. gains 20 *l. per cent.*
E. 18 *l.* 15 *s. per cent.*

CHAP. XX.

Of Equation.

THE Rule of Equation of Payments teacheth to reduce the times of ſeveral particular payments to one time for the payment of the whole ſumm.

Example.

If the Queſtion be of this Nature.

A Merchant oweth 500 *l.* to be paid at payments, *viz.* 300 *l.* at 4 months, 100 *l.* at 6 mo. and 100 *l.* at 12 mo. The Debtor agrees to diſcharge the whole Debt at one payment. Now the Queſtion is, at what time the payment ought to be made, without damage unto the Debtor or Cre-

Creditor, accounting 6 *l. per cent. per annum* Intereſt.

The Rule is this.

II. Multiply each particular payment by its time, then add all the Products together, and divide the Total by the whole Debt.

l.		*Mo.*	
300	multiplied by	4 *facit*	1200
100	multiplied by	6 *facit*	0600
100	multiplied by	12 *facit*	1200
Diviſor 500		*Dividend*	3000

3000
500 (6

So that the anſwer to the queſtion (according to this Rule) is, that ſix months is the time for the payment of the whole Sum.

III

III. *For the Proof of this Rule, thus;*

300 *l.* ought to be paid at 4 months, and is not paid till 6 months, that is 2 months after its time. The Intereſt of 300 *l.* for 2 months is 3 *l.*

Then 100 *l.* paid at 6 months is the time Equated.

The other 100 *l.* to be paid at 12 mo. is paid 6 months before its time; and the Intereſt thereof for 6 months, is likewiſe 3 pound.

Which ſheweth the Rule to be true, and at 6 months is the time for the payment of the whole ſum, and thereby neither the Debtor nor Creditor is damaged according to the Law.

A Merchant oweth 450 *l.* to be paid at 3 payments, $\frac{1}{3}$ at 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ at 5 mo. and $\frac{1}{3}$ at 8 mo. and the Debtor and Creditor agree, that the whole ſum ſhall be paid at one time: the queſtion is, what time ought the whole ſum to be paid in; ſo that neither the one nor the other may be damnified.

The

The Rule is to multiply each part by its time, thus:

3

$\frac{1}{3}$ by $\frac{3}{1}$ *facit* 1 mon.

3

5

$\frac{1}{3}$ by $\frac{5}{1}$ *facit* 1 mon. $\frac{2}{3}$

3

8

$\frac{1}{3}$ by $\frac{8}{1}$ *facit* 2 mon. $\frac{2}{3}$

3

facit 5 mon. $\frac{1}{3}$

A Merchant oweth 300 *l.* to be paid $\frac{1}{3}$ at 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ at 6 months, and $\frac{1}{3}$ at 12 mo. I demand at what time the said sum ought to be paid together.

3 Months

$\frac{1}{3}$ by $\frac{3}{1}$ *facit* 1.

3
6

$\frac{1}{3}$ by $\frac{6}{1}$ *facit* 2.

3
12

$\frac{1}{3}$ by $\frac{12}{1}$ *facit* 4.

3

facit 7 mo.

To prove the certainty of this manner of operation you may take the same course as before, 7 months being the time for payment of the whole sum.

See first what the Interest of the money comes to, that should have been paid before the 7 months: and then see what the Interest of the money comes to, that should have been paid after the 7 months: and if the Interest of the one part be equal with the Interest of the other, then is the former operation right; and 7 months must needs be the just time. As for Example.

100 *l.* should have been paid at 3 months, but now is not paid till 7 months,

mo. ſo that the Intereſt for that 100 *l.* mu
be accounted for the 4 months delay, whi
Intereſt is ——2 *l.*——0 *s.*

100 *l.* more ſhould have been paid at
mo. and now is delayed till 7 mo. The I
tereſt for that is ——0——1

facit 2——1

The other 100 *l.* is paid 5 mo. befor
its time, and the Intereſt thereof for
mo. is likewiſe——2 *l.*——10 *s.* equa
with the former, which ſhews the opera
tion to be right.

There is owing to a Merchant 340 *l.* t
be paid 80 pound ready money, 100 *l.* a
3 mo. and 160 *l.* at 8 mo. I demand wha
is the indifferent time for the payment o
the whole?

IV. In queſtions of this nature, ſet dow
the particular ſums, and the ſeveral tim
of payment, thus:

l.	*mo.*
80	00
100	03
160	08

Then multiply each Summ by
time of payment, and the work w
ſta

and thus. Add all the Products together, nd divide the Total by the whole Debt.

	L.			Mo.
8	0	0	00	0
10	0	0	30	0
16	0	0	128	0

34 *Diviſor* 158 *Dividend.*

(2(2
x58 (4 $\frac{11}{17}$ *facit.*
34

There is 245 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d.* to be paid, $\frac{1}{3}$ at months. $\frac{1}{3}$ at 8 mo. and the reſt at 12 mon. at is the indifferent time for the payt of the whole ſum together?

This Rule is laid down in the firſt and ond *Examples*, multiply each part by its e.

6 *facit*—3
8 *facit*—2 $\frac{2}{3}$
12 *facit*—2

The Certainty hereof is demonſtrated by the proof of the third Example.

facit mo. 7 $\frac{2}{3}$.

is indebted unto *B.* 300 *l.* to be 100 *l.* at 4 mon. and 200 at 8 mon.

And *B.* oweth unto *A.* 500 *l.* to be paid a 10 months. It is agreed between them *A* ſhall make preſent pay for his whole Debt and *B.* ſhall pay his ſo much the ſooner, a ſhall countervail that favour: I demand a what time *B.* muſt pay the 500 *l.* reckonin ſimple Intereſt?

V. For the reſolution of this and th like Queſtions, firſt ſee by the former Rul what time *A.* ought to pay in his whol money.

Mo.

1|00 ——— at 4 ——— 4
2|00 ——— at 8 ——— 16

(2
2 ∅ (6 2/3
3

Then ſay by the Rule of Three.

If 3 ——— 6 2/3 ——— 5
2 ∅ (4 mo. *facit.*
5

Which 4 months is to be ſubtract from 10 months, (the time that *B.* oug to have paid in his money) and there maineth 6 months.

Obſer

Observe, For the Proof hereof, ſee firſt what the Intereſt of 300 *l.* comes to for 6 months $\frac{1}{2}$.

Then ſee what the Intereſt of 500 *l.* comes to for 4 mon. if both the Sums be like, then is the former Work true.

A Merchant hath a certain ſum of money owing to him, to be paid at 7 months; His Debtor doth agree to pay him $\frac{1}{2}$ ready money, and $\frac{1}{3}$ at 4 months: I demand what time he muſt have to pay in the reſt, ſo that neither Party may have advantage of the other without reckoning Intereſt upon Intereſt?

VI. For the Reſolution hereof, it matters not what the Sum was, but you may work the ſame by any number that will eaſily admit of the Parts mentioned in the Queſtion. And for our preſent uſe, we will imagine the Sum that was to be paid at mon. 60 *l.*

Whereof $\frac{1}{2}$ that is 30 *l.* muſt be paid ontent.

And $\frac{1}{3}$ which is 20 *l.* muſt be paid at months; then ſee what the Intereſt of eſe two parts comes to, for the time in hich they were paid before they were ue.

The Intereſt for 30 *l.* for 7 months is —— 21 *s.*

The Intereſt for 20 *l.* for 3 months is —— 06 *s.*

facit 27 *s.*

Now that which remains for a full Reſolution of the queſtion is only this:

To find out how long time the remaining part of the Sum (which is 10 *l.*) muſt be retained, that the Intereſt thereof may come to 27 *s.*

And that is done by the Rule of Three thus:

The Intereſt for 10 *l.* for 1 mon. is 1

If —— 1 *s.* —— 1 mo. —— 27

Unto which add the 7 mo. allowed at firſt *facit* 27 mo 07

facit 34 mon

A Merchant hath owing him 500 *l.* t be paid him at 8 Mo. and his Debtor dot agree to pay him 200 *l.* at 3 mo. on condi tion that he ſhall let him have the reſt fo ſo much the longer: The queſtion is, whe he muſt pay the reſt—with Intereſt upo Intereſt.

As in the former queſtion, ſo in this; Firſt, ſee what the Intereſt of 200 *l.* comes to for 5 months, paid before the time.

The Intereſt of 200 *l.* for 5 mo. comes to —— 5 *l.* —— 00 *s.* —— 00 *d.*

Then by the Rule of Three, ſee how many months 300 *l.* —— 00 *s.* —— 00 *d.* muſt be let out, that ſo the Intereſt thereof may come to 5 *l.*

facit 3 mo. $\frac{1}{3}$.

To which add the 8

facit 11 $\frac{1}{3}$

A Merchant hath owing to him 146 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d.* to be paid $\frac{1}{3}$ content, $\frac{1}{4}$ at 3 mo. $\frac{1}{5}$ at 5 mo. and the reſt at 7 mo. And his Debtor doth agree to pay him all at one payment. I demand when that payment muſt be made, that neither have advantage of the other?

		mo.	mo.
$\frac{1}{3}$	at	0	0.
$\frac{1}{4}$	at	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{1}{5}$	at	5	1
$\frac{13}{60}$	at	7	1 $\frac{7}{60}$.

facit 3 mon. $\frac{4}{13}$

A Merchant hath owing 243 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* to be paid $\frac{1}{6}$ at 2 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ at 3 months, and the rest at 6 months: The Debtor doth agree to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ content, and the other half at one payment. I demand when the payment must be made, that neither may be damnified?

First, do according to the former Rule, what is the indifferent time for the payment of the whole sum together?

$\frac{1}{6}$ at —— 2 —— $0\frac{1}{3}$
$\frac{1}{3}$ at —— 3 —— 1
$\frac{1}{2}$ at —— 6 —— 3

facit $4\frac{1}{3}$ mo.

Now in regard that $\frac{1}{2}$ is paid in 4 mon. and $\frac{1}{2}$ before it is due, it is reason, and according to Rule, that he should have the other $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 mo. $\frac{1}{2}$ longer, which being added to the just time of the payment,

facit 8 mo. $\frac{2}{3}$

CHA

CHAP. XXI.

The Rule of Rebate or Diſcount.

MErchants commonly vend their Commodities either for ready money, or to be paid at a certain time or times appointed, at 3, 4, 6, 12 months, or the like: but it often happeneth to be very convenient both to the buyer and ſeller, that his money be paid in before it be due.

A Merchant ſells Goods to the value of 100 *l.* to another, to be paid at 12 months, but the other is willing upon an after-greement to pay preſent money upon Rebate, after 6 pound *per cent. per annum*, ſimple Intereſt. I demand the Sum paid and Rebated?

Obſerve, Before you lay down the manner of working, obſerve, that in all Rebatements, there ought to be no more money paid, then would augment it ſelf to the Sum firſt due, if it were put forth to Intereſt, and this may alſo ſerve as a ſure Proof of this Rule.

How to state the Question.

1. First, see what the Interest of 100 *l.* cometh to for the time demanded.

2. Add that Interest to the 100 *l.* which must be the first number in the Question 100 *l.* the second, and the sum to be rebated the third.

Example.

	l.	*l.*	*l.*
If	106 —	100 —	100
			100
			10000

(3
~~4~~~~6~~(6
~~1~~~~0~~~~0~~~~0~~(94 $\frac{18}{53}$ *facit.*
~~1~~~~0~~~~6~~~~6~~
~~1~~~~0~~

Which put forth to Interest would become 100 *l.*

I demand how much the rebate of 289 *l.* 19 *s.* will amount to for 6 months, after 8 *l. per cent. per annum*, simple Interest?

		l.	*s.*
104 —	100 —	289 —	19
		20	
		5799	
		100	
		579900	

(1

(1
76(0
5992(0
579900(557|5
104444——
1000 278—15—$\frac{25}{26}$
11

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Was to be paid	289	19	0
Is to be paid	278	15	$\frac{25}{26}$
Is rebated	11	3	$\frac{1}{26}$

I demand the Rebate of 321 *l.* 18 *s.* for 11 months, after 6 pound *per cent. per annum* simple Interest?

To find the Interest of 100 *l.* for any number of mo. you may take the parts of 12 months, as thus: If 6 *l.* be the Interest of 100 *l.* for 12 mo. then 6 mo will be the $\frac{1}{2}$ of that; 3 mo. the $\frac{1}{2}$ of that $\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 mo. the $\frac{1}{3}$ of that for 6 months.

Example.

mo.	*l.*
12	6
6	3
3	1·10
2	1
5 *l.*	10 *s.*

105—10 *s.*—100 *l.*—321 *l.* 18 *s.*

facit 305 *l.*—$\frac{25}{211}$.

I demand the discount of 378 pound for two 6 months, after 6 pound *per cent. per annum* simple Interest?

By two 6 mo. is understood that the one $\frac{1}{2}$ of the money is to be paid at 6 mon. and the other $\frac{1}{2}$ at 6 mo. after that.

mo.	*l.*
12	6 — 378
6	3 — 189

l.	*l.*	*l.*
103	100	189

facit 183 *l.* $\frac{51}{103}$

l.	*l.*	*l.*
106	100	189

facit 178 *l.* $\frac{16}{53}$

I demand the Discount of 760 *l.* 16 *s.* for three 4 months, after 6 pound *per cent. per annum* simple Interest?

mo.	*l.*	*l.*	*s.*
12	6	$\frac{1}{3}$ 760	— 16
4	2	253	— 12
8	4	253	— 12
12	6	253	— 12

102 — 100 — 253 *l.* — 12 *s.*

facit 248 *l.* $\frac{12}{51}$ for the first payment at (month

104 *l.* —— 100 —— 253 *l.* —— 12 *s.*
facit 243 *l.* $\frac{12}{13}$ for the second Payment at 8 (months.

106 *l.* —— 100 —— 253 —— 12 *s.*
facit 239 *l.* $\frac{13}{35}$ for the third Payment at (12 months.

There are other ways for the working of Rebate, but I shall only instance one more after 6 pound *per cent.*

As first multiply the Money and the Time. Secondly, divide that Product by 200, *and the Time, and the Quotient is the Sum to be paid upon Rebate.* Example.

What is the Rebate of 100 *l.* for 12 mo. after 6 *l. per cent. per annum?*

100
12
1200
(1(4
200 (05 $\frac{140}{312}$ $\frac{70}{156}$ $\frac{35}{78}$
212

200 was to be paid.
5 $\frac{35}{78}$ is to be rebated.

94 *l.* $\frac{43}{78}$ is to be paid.

And thus you may work any other question after 6 *per cent.* &c.

But if the Rebate be after 8 *l. per cent.* then let the Divisor be 150 and the time.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXII.

Of Exchange.

1. THE whole Courſe of Exchange is no more than to pay money in one Place or Country, and receive in another the like value or ſum, with Conſideration of either Loſs or Gain.

I might give you a Catalogue of Foreign Coins, but it will be to little purpoſe, becauſe they are not currant money as our *Engliſh* is, but do riſe ſometimes higher in value, and ſometimes lower according as the Exchange runs. I ſhall therefore give you ſome choice Queſtions, and ſo leave you to enlarge as you ſee Occaſion.

A Merchant delivered 340 *l.* Sterling at *London*, to receive the ſame at *Amſterdam*, the Exchange at 34 *s.* 7 *d. Flemiſh*, the 20 *s.* Sterling, I demand the ſame in *Flemiſh* Money.

2. Conſider that firſt and third numbers muſt be of one kind, if the firſt be *Sterling* Money, the third muſt be ſo too: If the firſt *Flemiſh*, the third muſt be *Flemiſh*.

l. st.	*s.*	*d. Fl.*	*l. st.*
If 20	34	7	340
	12		20
	415		6800
	6800		
	332000		
	2490		
	282200|0		
	$\frac{1}{12}$ 141120 *d.*		
	1175|8—4 *d.*		

facit 587—18—4

Or thus:

340 *l.*—at 34 *s.*—7 *d.*

34

1360
1020
170
28—4 *d.*

1175|8—4 *d.*

587—18—4 *facit.*

A Mer-

A Merchant receiv'd a Bill of Exchange of 8000 Crowns at 5 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *Ster.* I demand the ſum in Sterling Money. Say,

If 1 be —— 5 *l.* $\frac{1}{2}$, what —— 8000?

facit 2285 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{11}$

A Merchant delivered 245 *l. Flem.* at *Middleborough*, to receive the ſame at *London*, the Exchange at 29 *s.* and 5 *d. Flem.* the 20 *s. Ster.* I demand the Sum *Sterling* Money?

If 29 *s.* 5 *d. Flem.* be 20 *s. Ster.* what 245 *l. Flem.*

facit 166 *l.* 11 *s.* $\frac{157}{353}$

A Merchant of *London* receiveth a Bill of Exchange from *Paris* 460 *l. Sterling*, for the value delivered there at 84 *d. Sterling*, the 60 *s.* Tournois. I demand how much was delivered at *Paris* Tournois, when 20 *s.* makes one pound Tournois?

84 *d.* —— 60 *s.* —— 460 *l.*

facit 3942 *l.* 17 *s.* $\frac{1}{7}$ Tournois.

A Merchant at *London* delivered 80 *l. Sterling* by Exchange for *Frankford* at 4 *d. Sterling* the Florine of 67 *Kreutzers.* The queſtion is, in how many Florines of 63 *Kreutzers* the Florine, he muſt receive at *Frankford*?

(4

(4
67
63 (1 $\frac{4}{63}$
40 —— 1 $\frac{4}{63}$ —— 80 *l.*
facit 510 $\frac{10}{11}$.

A Merchant at *Dantzick* doth receive a Bill of Exchange from *London* of 3999 Florines, and is for 376 *l. Sterling* delivered at *London*, I demand at what price the Pound *Sterling* was deliver'd, when 30 groſs Poliſh make a Florine?

facit 319 $\frac{13}{751}$ groſs Poliſh.

At *Antwerp* a Merchant receiveth a Bill of Exchange from *London*, of 375 *l. Flem.* for the value received there at 27 *s.* 5 *d. Flem.* the 20 *s. Sterling*. I demand the ſum in *Sterling* Money that was delivered at *London*?

facit 273 *l.* 11 *s.* $\frac{41}{329}$.

A Merchant at *London* doth deliver 370 *l. Sterling* by Exchange for *Roan* at 73 *d. Sterling* for 50 *s.* Tournois. The demand is, how much he muſt receive at *Roan* Tournois?

facit 60821 *s.* $\frac{67}{73}$ Tournois.

A *Span-*

A *Spaniſh* Merchant doth receive a Bill of Exchange from *London* of 700 Duckets, and is for 196 *l.*—15 *s.* delivered at *London.* I demand at what price the Ducket was delivered?

facit 5 *s.* $\frac{87}{140}$.

III. *How to know at what rate we make the Exchange, tranſporting Money or Wares from one Country to another.*

If a Ducket of *Venice* be worth 120 *s.* and at *London* 5 *s.* 7 *d.* At what price is the Exchange made for the Ducket of 112 *s.* in tranſporting from *Venice?*

120 ——— 5 *s.* ——— 7 *d.* —— 112

facit 5 *s.* 2 *d.* $\frac{8}{15}$

If a *French* Crown at *Hamborough* be worth 45 *s. Lubiſh*, and an Angel be worth 78 *s.* and at *London* a *French* Crown is worth 6 *s. Sterling*, and the Angel 11 *s. Sterling.* Whether it is better to bring Angels or *French* Crowns from *Hamborough* to *London?*

It is better to bring *French* Crowns by $\frac{27}{78}$.

If a piece of Searge be worth 28 *s. Sterling*, and at *Frankfort* it is worth (all charges

charges abated) 17 Florines at 60 *Kreutzers* the Florine, at what price do I make the Exchange for 66 *Kreutzers* in carrying bearges from *London* to *Frankford*?

facit 1 *s.* $\frac{207}{231}$.

If a Mark at *Hamborough* be worth 33 *s.* *Lubiſh*, and at *London* 3 *s.* 7 *d.* at what price is the Exchange made for one pound Sterling in bringing Marks from *Hamborough* to *London*.

facit 184 *s.* $\frac{8}{43}$ Lubiſh.

If a *French* Crown be worth 7 *s.* $\frac{3}{5}$ Flem. at *Antwerp*, and at 6 *s.* at *London*, at what price do I make the Exchange for one pound Sterling in bringing *French* Crowns from *Antwerp* to *London*?

facit 25 *s.* $\frac{1}{3}$ Flemiſh.

If a Dollar at *Dantzick* be worth 39 Groſs, and at *London* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* at what price do I make the Exchange for one pound Sterling, tranſporting Dollars from thence to *London*?

facit 167 $\frac{8}{56}$ Groſs.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of Loſs and Gain.

I Need not go about to acquaint you with the meaning of this Rule, becauſe the Words themſelves are ſufficient to inform you. And for its Nature, I ſhall ſhew it you by many and various Queſtions, which indeed are ſomething hard to apprehend, without the well minding of theſe four principal Heads, which being well underſtood, will carry you through the difficulties thereof.

As,

Firſt, To know what is gain'd or loſt *per cent.*

Secondly, To know how it ſhall be ſold for to gain or loſe ſo much *per cent.*

Thirdly, Having gained or loſt ſo much *per cent.* to know what it coſt.

Fourthly, There being ſo much gained *per cent.* when ſold for ſuch a rate: To know what is gained *per cent.* when ſold for more, or what is loſt *per cent.* when ſold for leſs.

Of these in Order.

First, To know what is gained or lost *per cent. per* pound, *per* Ell, *per* Yard, *&c.*

Example.

If 1 lb. of Tobacco cost 18 *d.* and is sold for 21 *d.* I demand how much is gained *per cent? First, see what the Gain or Loss is by Subtraction.*

21
18

3

Then let the price it cost be the first number in the Rule of Three, the Gain or Loss the second and 100 *l. the third.*

18 gain —— 3 *d.* —— what 100?
facit 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

If a Leather-seller buy a parcel of Leather for 2 *s.* 10 *d. per* Skin, and selleth the same again for 3 *s.* 2 *d.* what doth he gain *per cent.*

3 *s.* 2 *d.* If 34 *d.* gain 4 *d.* what 100 *l*
10 *facit* 11 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{9}{17}$

4

If

If I buy an Ell of Holland for 6 *s.* 7 *d.* and sell it again for 5 *s.* 9 *d.* I demand how much the loss is *per cent.*

s. *d.*

6 ——— 7

5 ——— 9

——— 10

If 6 *s.* 7 *d.* ——— 10 *d.* ——— 100 *l.*

facit 12 *l.* 13 *s.* 01 *d.* ½

If 1 ℔. cost 10 *d.* and is sold again for 8 *d.* the question is, what is lost *per cent?*

If 10 *d.* lose ——— 2 *d.* what 100 *l.*

facit 20 *l.*

If a piece of Cloth containing 24 Yards cost 42 *s.* and one Yard is sold for 2 *s.* 8 *d.* the question is, how much is gained or lost *per cent?*

Gained 52 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.* ½ *per cent.*

If a piece of Silk containing 36 Yards cost 9 *l.* and one Yard is sold for 9 *s.* 8 *d.* I demand whether I win or lose, and how much *per cent?*

facit 93 *l.*—6 *s.*—8 *d.* gain.

A Draper hath a piece of Cloth containing 30 Yards, cost him 14 *s.* the Yard, and another Cloth containing 19 Yards, cost 7 *s.* the Yard, and he sells the one with another for 13 *s.* the Yard; I demand whether

e doth win or lose, and how much *per nt.*

—1 $\frac{1}{7}$ *facit* gains *per* Yard.
facit 15 *l.*—03 *s.* 9 *d.* $\frac{3}{333}$ gains in Ell.

If one Yard cost 3 *s.* ready money, and is old again for 3 shil. 4 *d.* for 8 mo. I demand how much is gained *per cent. per annum*, without Interest upon Interest?

facit 16 *l.*—13 *s.*—4 *d.* gains.

If one Yard cost 9 *s.* ready money, and is old for 8 *s.* the Yard for 16 months, the question is, how much is lost *per cent. per annum*, without loss upon loss?

facit 11 *l.* 2 *s.* —$\frac{2}{3}$ for 16 months.
Lost 8 *l.*—6 *s.* —$\frac{2}{3}$ for 12 months.

If I buy Cloth for 6 *s.* a Yard for 8 mon. and sell the same again for 5 *s.* 6 *d.* ready money, how much do I lose *per cent. per annum*?

Questions of this Nature, are to be resolved at two workings by the Rule of Three, thus:

If 6 *s.* lose——6 *d.*——what 100 *l.*
facit 2000 *d.*
If 8 mon. lose 2000 *d.*——what 12 mon.
facit 12 *l.* 10 *s.*

If I buy Cottons for 3 *s.* 6 a yard for 6 months, and sell them again for 3 *s.* 2 *d.* ready money: the question is, how much gain *per cent* allowing 6 *per cent.* Interest?

First, See what they cost in ready-money. Thus:

102 *l.* —— 10 *s.* —— 100 *l.* —— 3 *s.*

facit 2 *s.* 11 *d.* $\frac{3}{11}$

2 *s.* —— 11 *d.* $\frac{5}{11}$ —— 2 *d.* $\frac{36}{41}$ —— 100 *l.*

facit 8 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.* $\frac{2}{3}$ gain *per cent.*

A Grocer doth sell Cloves for 4 *s.* per pound ready money: The question is, how long time he must demand, when he doth buy the same Cloves at 3 *s.* 8 *d.* the pound, to gain 13 *l. per cent. per annum*, without gain upon gain at 6 *per cent.* Interest.

First, See what the gain is, if bought at 3 *s.* 8 *d.*

Thus:

3 *s.* —— 8 *d.* —— 4 *s.* —— 100 *l.*

facit 109 $\frac{1}{11}$

Here is gained but 9 *l.* $\frac{1}{11}$, but he must gain 13 *l.* that is 3 *l.* $\frac{10}{11}$ more, which must be gained by time; Therefore say,

If 6 *l.* —— 12 mo. —— 3 *l.* $\frac{10}{11}$

facit 7 mo. $\frac{9}{11}$

A Lin

A Linnen-Draper hath several sorts of Cloth, *viz.* 470 Ells at 2 *s.* 10 *d.* *per* Ell ready money, 730 Ells at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* *per* Ell ready money, and 179 Ells at 3 *s.* 10 *d.* *per* Ell ready money, and he sells the Ell one with another for 2 *s.* 2 *d.* to be paid at 5 mo. $\frac{1}{4}$ at 6 mo. and the rest at 9 mo. interest, at 6 *l.* *per cent.* I demand what is lost *per cent.*

Ells.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
470 — at	2 —	10 is —	66 —	11 —	8
730 — at	2 —	6 is —	91 —	05 —	0
179 — at	3 —	10 is —	34 —	06 —	02
1379 Ells cost —			192 —	02 —	10

1379 Ells sold at 2 *s.* 2 *d.* is 149 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.*

Which sum being to be received as aforesaid, will by Rebate at 6 *l.* *per cent.* come to no more than 144 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.*

Then say,

If 192 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.*—100 *l.* 144 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.*

facit 24 *l.* 12 *s.* *per cent.* loss.

The second Head.

To know how a Commodity must be sold to gain or lose so much per cent.

Example.

If one pound of Nutmegs cost 9 *s.* 2 *d.* how much must it be sold for to gain 6 *l.* per cent.

Let

Let 100 *l. be the first number in the Rule of Three, the price the second, and* 100 *l. with the profit added, or the Loss subtracted the third Number.*

If 100 *l.* be 9 *s.* 2 *d.* price, what 106 *l.* *facit* 9 *s.* 8 *d.*

If a Barrel of Gun-powder cost 3 *l.* how must it be sold to lose 9 *l. per cent?*

If 100 —— 3 *l.* —— what 91 *l.*

facit 2 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d.*

If one Gallon of Sack cost 5 *s.* 10 *d.* for how much must it be sold to lose 8 *l. per cent?*

If 100 *l.* —— 05 *s.* —— 10 *d.* —— 92 *l.*

It must be sold for 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

If 90 Ells of Cambrick cost 60 *l.* for how much must one yard be sold to gain 18 *l. per cent?*

It must be sold for 12 *s.* 7 *d.*

If a Bag of Hops, weight 16 C. 1 *qr* 12 *lb.* cost 27 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for how much must the C. weight be sold to lose 8 *l. per cent?*

facit cost *per C.* 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.*

Sold to loss *per C.* 1 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.*

A Sugar-Baker hath 736 pound of Sugar that cost 13 *d.* a pound, and 137 *lb.* 12 *d.* a pound; I demand how he must sell the

he pound one with another, to gain 9 *l. per ent.* First see what one pound cost.

facit 12 *d.* $\frac{716}{775}$.

It must be sold for, to gain 9 *l. per cent.* *s.* 1 *d.* $\frac{21802}{21525}$.

If a pound of Mace cost 8 *s.* how must it e sold to gain 24 *l. per cent.*

facit 9 *s.* $\frac{23}{25}$.

If 5 yards cost 5 *l.* ready money, for how ng time must it be sold for 95 *s.* to lose 20 *r cent.* without loss upon loss?

If I lay out 100 *l.* ready money, and ust receive but 95 *l.* there is 5 *per cent.* ss, but I must lose 20 *l. per cent.* that is, 5 *l.* more, so that I must sell my Goods, if I sold that which cost me 100 *l.* for 0 *l.* Therefore see in what time 80 *l.* will mount to 95 *l.* at 6 *per cent.* and that will nswer the question.

If 100 *l.* lose 6 *l.* in 12 months, in what me shall 95 *l.* lose 15 *l.*

Or thus:

If 100 *l.*——6 *l.*——80 *l.*

facit 4 *l.* 16 *s.*

4 *l.*——16 *s.*——12——15 *l.*

If one pound, cost 23 *d.* ready money, for how long time must it be sold for 25 *d.* to gain 11 *l. per cent. per annum*, at 6 *l. per cent?*

Suppose I sell for 12 mon. time, then I gain in the price 8 *l.* $\frac{16}{23}$.

As thus:

If 23 *d.* ——— 100 *l.* ——— 25 *d.*

facit 108 $\frac{6}{23}$.

But I must gain 11 *l.* that is, 2 $\frac{7}{23}$. more; therefore this must be gained by time.

Thus.

6 *l.* ——— 12 *mon.* ——— 2 *l.* $\frac{7}{23}$

facit 4 *mon.* $\frac{54}{138}$.

This 4 *mon.* $\frac{54}{138}$ must be subtracted from 12 *mon.* and the remainder is the Answer to the Question.

facit 7 mon. $\frac{54}{138}$

If one yard cost 2 *s.* 9 *d.* ready money, at what rate must it be sold for 3 mon. $\frac{1}{2}$ to lose 8 *l. per cent.*

First, see what rate it must be sold for in ready money to lose 8 *l. per cent.*

Thus:

100 *l.* ——— 33 *d.* ——— 92 *l.*

facit 30 *d.* $\frac{9}{25}$.

If 30 *d.* $\frac{9}{25}$ be a ready money price, I must

must sell it for more, in regard I must stay 3 mo. $\frac{1}{2}$ for my money: Therefore let 100 *l.* be your first number, and 100 with the interest for 3 mo. $\frac{1}{2}$ be the second number, and the last *facit* your third number, thus:

100——101 *l.*——15 *s.*——30 *d.* $\frac{9}{25}$.

facit 30 *d.* $\frac{8913}{10000}$.

A Mercer buyeth Silk at 14 *s.* a yard for 3 mo. at what rate must he sell it again for ready money to gain 16 *per cent.* without gain upon gain?

First, see what the yard is worth in ready money, thus:

103 *l.*——10 *s.*——100 *l.*——14 *s.*

facit 13 *s.* $\frac{109}{207}$.

Then say, If 100 *l.*——13 *s.* $\frac{109}{207}$——116 *l.*

facit 15 *s.* $\frac{143}{207}$.

The third Head.

When there is gained or Loss per cent. *to know what the Commodity cost.*

Example.

If 10 yards of Cloth be sold for 16 *s. per* yard, and there be 6 *l.* 10 *s.* loss *per cent.* the question is, how much the 10 yards cost?

First, subtract the Loss from the 100 *l.*

— 6——10

93——10

2. Let the Remainder of 100 *l.* when there is Loss; and the Gain added to 100 *l.* when there is Gain, be the first number; let the Price be the second number, and 100 *l.* the third.

If 93 *l.* 10 *s.*——8 *l.*——100 *l.*

facit 8 *l.* 11 *s.* $\frac{23}{117}$.

If 20 ℔. of Cloves be sold for 7 *s.* the pound, and I gain 9 *l. per cent.* The question is, how much the whole 20 ℔. cost me?

20
7
14|0
7

109 *l.*—7 *l.*——100 *l.* *facit* 6 *l.* $\frac{46}{109}$.

If I sell 28 Ells of Cloth for 4 *s. per* Ell. and thereby lose 24 *per cent.* I demand what the whole piece cost?

76 *l.*— 112 *s.*——100 *l.* *facit* 7 *l.* 7 *s.* $\frac{7}{19}$.

If 13 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Indigo be sold for 36 *l.* and I gain 13 ℔. *per cent.* I demand how much the C. weight cost?

113—36—100 *facit* 32 *l.* $\frac{14}{113}$.

If 2 76 Fother of Lead, each 19 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ be sold for 256 *l.* at 5 months, I gain 11 *per cent.*

per

per an. the queſtion is, how much the whole coſt ready money.

$12\frac{5}{12}$ —— 256 —— 100 *facit* 244 $\frac{196}{331}$.

The fourth Head.

If Wares ſold at ſuch a rate there is ſo much gained or loſt per cent. *how to know what would be gained or loſt, if ſold at another Rate.*

Example.

If Cloth ſold at 8 *s.* the yard be 10 *per cent.* profit, what gain or loſs *per cent.* ſhould I have had, if ſold at 7 *s. per* yard?

In Queſtions of this nature, let the firſt price be the firſt number; 100 *l. with the profit added, or loſs ſubtracted, the ſecond Number*; *and the other price the third Number.*

Example.

If 8 *s.* —— 110 *l.* —— 7 *s.* *facit* 96 *l.* $\frac{1}{4}$

Loſt *per cent.* 3 *l.* $\frac{1}{4}$

If one Gallon of Wine be ſold for 9 *s.* and I loſe 8 *per cent.* what ſhall I win or loſe when 3 Gallons are ſold for 25 *s.* 10 *d.*

If 27 *s.* —— 92 *l.* —— 25 *s.* —— 10 *d.*

facit 11 *l.* $\frac{79}{81}$ *per cent.* Loſs.

If 10 yards be ſold for 4 *l.* 10 *s.* I loſe 12 *per cent.* What ſhall I win or loſe if I ſell the ſame for 9 *s.* 9 *d. per* yard?

9 *s.* —— 88 *l.* —— 9 *s.* —— 9 *d.*

facit 4 *l.* $\frac{2}{3}$ loſs *per cent.*

CHAP. XXIV.

Of Alligation.

I. *Alligation* is ſo named, becauſe it teacheth to knit or bind together divers things of unequal prices, whereby to find how much of each muſt be taken according to the queſtion propounded.

It is commonly divided into two parts, *viz.*

Alligation Medial, and
Alligation Alternate.

II. *Alligation Medial* ſimple in it ſelf, is no more than to diſcover or find out a common Medium, Rate, Price, or Proportion in the Mixture of divers things together, which is performed by reducing the ſeveral prices to one Denomination.

Then multiply the quantity of each parcell by its price, and add all the products together, the which Total divide by the Number of all the Parcels that are to be mixed, and the Quotient is the Anſwer to the Queſtion demanded. For,

As the whole Quantity is to the whole price, ſo is 1 to its own price.

Ex-

Example.

A Meal-man hath ſeveral ſorts of Meal of ſeveral Prices, and would mix them ſo, that the quantity mixed might be one common price, *viz.*

3 Buſhels at 3 *s.*—5 *d.* a Buſhel.
4 Buſhels at 5 *s.*—6 *d.* a Buſhel.
6 Buſhels at 4 *s.*—8 *d.* a Buſhel.

Now the queſtion is, what one Buſhel of this mixture is worth.

buſh.	*s.*	*d.*	*buſh.*	*s.*	*d.*	*buſh.*	*s.*	*d.*
3 at	3	5	4 at	5	6	6 at	4	8
3			5			4		
9			20			24		
1			2			3		
0	3					1		
	22 *s.*					28		
10 *s.*	3 *d.*							

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
	13	3	0
	3	0	3
	1		

s.	*d.*	*buſh.*
10	3	3
22	0	4
28	0	6
6	0	3

3 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.* 13.

facit 4 *s.* 7 *d.* $\frac{8}{13}$ *per Buſh.*

An Hoſtler mixed Provender for Horſes, *viz.*

		s.	*d.*
5	Buſhels of Oats at	3	6 *per Buſh.*
3	Buſhels more at	4	8 *per Buſh.*
2	Buſhels of Malt at	2	2 *per Buſh.*
4	Buſhels of Beans at	5	3 *per Buſh.*

The queſtion is, what one Peck of this Mixture is worth?

buſh. s. d. buſh. s. d. buſh. s. d. buſh. s. d.
5 at 3--6, 3 at 4-8, 2 at 2--2, 4 at 5-2

Reduce each quantity into pecks, each price into pence, and multiply one by the other: Then ſay as before.

If 56 pecks—682 *d.* 1 peck *facit* 12 *d.* $\frac{1}{14}$

How to prove Alligation Medial.

Compare the total value of the ſeveral mixtures, with the value of the whole mixture, and if they come both alike, the work is true; as in the former *Example* may appear.

		s.	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
5	Buſhels at	3	6	0	17	6
3		4	8	0	14	0
2		2	2	0	04	4
4		5	3	1	01	0
				2	16	10

(1
8 (0
682 (5|6
x x x
x 2—16—10

An

An Alehouſe-keeper mixeth 3 ſorts of Ale together, *viz.* 15 Gal. at 4 *d.* ½ *per* Gal. 22 Gal. at 5 *d. per* Gal. 20 Gal. at 6 *d. per* Gal. The queſtion is, what one Gallon of this mixture is worth?

facit 5 *d* —0 *qrs*— $\frac{50}{57}$.

A Refiner having 10 ℔. of Silver Bullion of 8 ounces fine. 12 pound of 6 ounces fine, and 11 pound of 9 ounces fine, is deſirous to melt all together, and to know what Fineneſs a pound weight of this Maſs ſhall be?

l.	*l.*	*l.*		
10	12	11	11	80
8	6	9	12	72
			10	99
80	72	99	33	251

33—251—1 *facit* 7 *oz.* $\frac{20}{33}$ *fine.*

Or thus:

10 ✝ 12 ✝ 11 = 33
10 x 8 = 80
10 x 6 = 72
11 x 9 = 99

Then ſay if
33—251—1

facit 7 *oz.* $\frac{20}{33}$ fine.

Note that a ✝ thus doth ſignifie Addition, and two lines thus = Equality or Equation, but an x thus, Multiplication.

III. It will be neceſſary here to acquaint you

you, that as Silver is estimated 12 Ounces to the pound, and 20 penny weight to the ounce, so an ounce of Gold is divided into 24 parts called Carects. Now Refiners, Goldsmiths and Mint-masters, do distinguish the differing Fineness of either, according as it endureth the Fire. As for example, an ounce of Gold being tried, loseth 3 Carects, it is estimated 21 Carects fine; if it loseth 10 penny weight, it is esteemed 11 ounces and 10 penny weight fine, *&c.*

A Gold-smith is to melt 9 lb. 4 ℥. ½ of Gold Bullion of 16 Carects fine, with 7 lb. 6 ℥. of 22 Carects fine: the question is, how many Carects fine a pound of this Mixture is worth?

Reduce them into ½ ounces, and work as before.

facit 18 Car. $\frac{54}{81}$ fine.

Or thus:

225 x 16=3600 2251+180=405
180 x 22=3960

Then say,

If 405—7560—1 *facit* 18 Car. $\frac{54}{81}$ fine.

A Mint master hath 60 lb. weight of Gold of

of 23 Carects fine, and 80 lb. weight of 19 Carects fine; the queſtion is, whether there ought any Alloy to be mixed with it, to make a Pound of this mixture to be 21 Carects.

An Alloy is a Mixture of ſome baſer Metal, as Copper, &c. to moderate the fineneſs of it.

23	19	1380	60
60	80	1520	80
1380	1520	2900	140

140 —— 2900 —— 1 *facit* 20 $\frac{2}{7}$ Carects. fine; but it ſhould be 21 Carects fine.

Wherefore I conclude this Mixture is not fine enough by $\frac{2}{7}$ of 20 Carects fine, therefore no Alloy is to be uſed, but more Gold to be put in.

The ſecond part of the Rule of Alligation.

1. The former Rule required only a common rate or price from the whole of ſeveral quantities mixed together, but this requires a price and quantity in general, compoſed of ſuch particulars as the Mixture is to be made of, and the parts to be taken proportionably according to the price, quantity, or quality of each other.

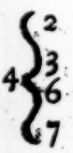
Ex-

Example.

A Tobacconiſt having ſeveral ſorts of Tobaccoes, as ſome at 2 *s.* a pound, others at 3 *s.* a pound, others at 6 *s.* a pound, and the beſt at 7 *s.* a pound, and is deſirous to mix 112 pound together, ſo that he might ſell the whole mixture for 4 *s.* a pound; the queſtion is, what quantity of each muſt be taken to make up this mixture.

In order to the working of this queſtion, and others following;

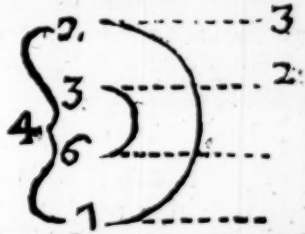
Firſt, ſet down the common number (or price) propounded (towards the left-hand) which is 4 *s.* and likewiſe the prices given, *viz.* 2 *s.* 3 *s.* 6 *s.* 7 *s.* thus orderly one under another, as you have learned in Addition.



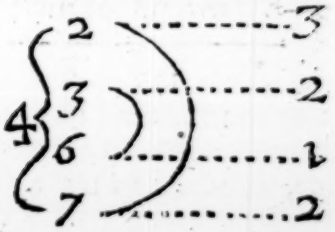
2. Obſerve what ſums are greater, and what are leſſer than the common number, and couple a greater and a leſſer together, by making a Semicircle from one to the other: for two greater or two leſſer cannot be mixt together, becauſe two leſſer being thus taken, can never make ſo many as the com-

common Number, and two greater will be too many.

3. Having thus linked them, observe what the difference is between each of the greater Sums, and the common price; the which difference is set directly against his fellow which is linked with him.

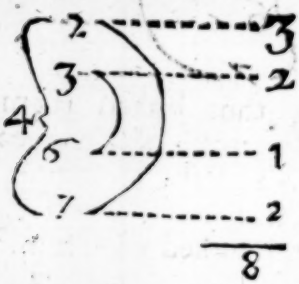


Then likewise mark the difference between the lesser numbers and the common number and set each difference thereof against that which is linked with it.



Lastly,

Laſtly, add all the differences into one Sum, which ought to be the firſt number in the Rule of Three; and the whole quantity to be mixed the ſecond, and each particular Difference the third.



Then work theſe according to th e Rule of Three, and the fourth Number will declare the exact proportion of the mixture.

For as the whole difference is to the whole quantity, ſo is each particular difference to each particular mixed.

l.

8—112—3 *facit* 42 for the firſt ſort.
8—112—2 *facit* 28 of the ſecond.
8—122—1 *facit* 14 of the third.
8—112—2 *facit* 28 of the fourth.

112

To prove this and the like queſtions, multiply the whole quantity mixed by the common price, as here 112 by 4 *facit* 448.

2 Mul-

2. Multiply all the particular quantities found by its own price, as 42 by 2, 28 by 3, *&c.* and if the total of all the Products agree with the former ſum (448) your work is well done.

A Vintner hath 4 ſorts of Wine of ſeveral Prices, *viz.* ſome of 15 *d.* a Gallon, 17 *d.* a Gallon, 19 *d.* a Gallon, and 23 *d.* a Gallon, of which he is minded to mix the quantity of 32 Gallons. The queſtion is, how many Gallons he muſt take of each ſort to make the Gallon worth but 18 *d.*

Gall.

10 —— 32 —— 1 *facit* $3\frac{1}{2}$
10 —— 32 —— 5 *facit* 16
10 —— 32 —— 3 *facit* $9\frac{3}{5}$
10 —— 32 —— 1 *facit* $3\frac{1}{5}$

32

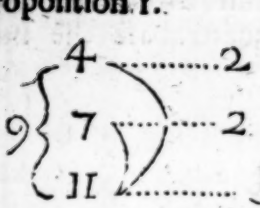
A Druggiſt had 3 ſorts of Drugs, one was valued at 4 *s.* the Pound, another ſort at 7 *s.* the pound, the third ſort at 11 *s.* a pound; out of theſe ſorts he made two parcels, either of them to be 30 pound weight, whereof one of them thus mixed to be ſold for 9 *s.* the pound, and the other for 10 *s.* the pound. How many pound muſt be taken of either ſort to make each mixture?

The price propounded in the firſt propoſition is 9 *s.* and in the other 10 *s.* Likewiſe the prices given are 4 *s.* 7 *s.* and 11 *s.* but ſeeing two of theſe given prices are leſſer than the common price, I cannot proceed to the former Example; Therefore I couple the two leſſer with the greater, and their differences I ſet againſt the greater, and the difference of the greater againſt the two leſſer, then work as before.

For as 11 the whole difference, is to 30 the whole quantity, ſo is 2 the firſt difference unto 5, and $\frac{5}{7}$ for its quantity.

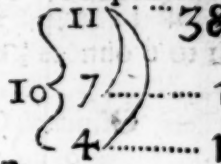
Pro-

Propoſition 1.



11—30—2 *fa.* 5 $\frac{5}{11}$
11—30—2 *fa.* 5 $\frac{5}{11}$
11—30—7 *fa.* 19 $\frac{1}{11}$
30

Propoſition 2.



11—30—9 *fa.* 24 $\frac{6}{11}$
11—30—1 *fa.* 2 $\frac{8}{11}$
11—30—1 *fa.* 2 $\frac{8}{11}$
30

Barley at 7 Groats the Buſhel, Wheat at 11 Groats the Buſhel, Rye at 5 Groats the Buſhel, and Oats at 10 Groats the Buſhel, are ſo to be mixed as 100 Buſhels of the mixture may be ſold for 8 Groats the Buſhel: the queſtion is, how much muſt be taken of each ſort.

9—100—3 *facit* 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ Barley.
9—100—2 *facit* 22 $\frac{2}{3}$ Wheat.
9—100—1 *facit* 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rye.
9—100—3 *facit* 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ Oats.

100

How

How much Alloy muſt I mix with Bullion of 11 ounces $\frac{5}{6}$ fine, to abaſe the Bullion to 6 ounces $\frac{1}{3}$ fine?

Ounces	Ounces	
$6\frac{1}{3}$	$11\frac{5}{6}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
	0	$5\frac{1}{3}$

By this Alligation there muſt be taken 5 ounces and $\frac{1}{3}$ of Alloy, to mix with the 6 *oz.* $\frac{1}{3}$ of Bullion.

A Goldſmith hath 4 ſorts of Gold, one finer than another, whereof 1 is 18 Carects fine, 20 Carects 16 Carects fine, and the fourth 22 Carects fine. All theſe he would mix with ſuch an Alloy, as that the whole mixture of 150 *oz.* ſhould be 15 Carects fine the queſtion is, how much muſt be taken of each ſort?

To anſwer this, and others of this Nature, ſet down as before the Rate demanded at the left-hand, and the particulars under one another, and ſubſcribe a Cypher under all for the Alloy unknown, to ſet the Alloys difference, which is 15, againſt all the other Sums, according to the Example. Then work as before, ſaying, as 76, the whole difference, is to 150, the whole quantity, ſo is each particular difference to the quantity ſought.

76 —— 150 —— 15 *facit* 29 $\frac{23}{38}$
76 —— 150 —— 15 *facit* 29 $\frac{23}{38}$
76 —— 150 —— 15 *facit* 29 $\frac{23}{38}$
76 —— 150 —— 15 *facit* 29 $\frac{23}{38}$
76 —— 150 —— 16 *facit* 31 $\frac{22}{38}$

150

A Refiner hath ſeveral ſorts of Bullion, *viz.* 30 lb. of 6 *oz.* fine, 6 of 8 *oz.* fine, 12 lb. of 9 *oz.* fine; and he would ſo mix them together, that a pound thereof ſhould bear 6 Ounces fine. The demand is, whether any Alloy ought to be mixt with it, and how much?

Firſt, ſee by Alligation Medial what Fineneſs an Ounce of this mixture will bear when mixed together, then work as in the laſt queſtion ſave one.

			180	3
30	16	12	128	1
6	8	9	108	1
180	128	108	416	5

(1
(0
~~416~~ (7 oz. $\frac{5}{29}$.
~~58~~

Therefore it is manifest that Alloy must be mixed to Alloy from 7 *oz.* $\frac{5}{29}$ to 6 *oz.* which is to be done thus; and you will find for every 6 ounces of Bullion he must take 1 *oz.* $\frac{5}{29}$. of Alloy to mix with it.

$$6\begin{cases}7\ \frac{5}{29})\text{—}6\\ 0\text{———}1\ \frac{5}{29}\end{cases}$$

$$7\ \frac{5}{29}.$$

CHAP. XXV.

Of Instructions for the measuring of any Superficies, Board, Glass, Hangings, Pavements, &c.

I. OBserve that Board and Glass are usually measured by the Foot, and the Foot containeth 144 Inches.

There

There is a Table 24 foot in length, and foot wide. I demand how many foot is ontained therein?

The Rule is,

Multiply the length by the breadth, and he Product giveth the Content of the whole.

24
3
facit 72 foot.

There is a Table of 20 foot 9 inches ong, and 3 foot 8 Inches broad; how many oot doth it contain?

Reduce them into Inches, and multiply s before.

facit 76 foot $\frac{1}{12}$.

How to measure Glass.

There is a House hath 26 Panes of Glass in the Window, each Pane being 2 foot 3 inches long, and 18 inches wide: The question is, how many foot of Glass is contained in all?

facit 87 foot $\frac{1}{2}$.

Pavements and Hangings are usually measured by the yard.

One Yard in length is 3 Foot.

One Yard square upon the Superficies is 9 Foot.

How

How to meaſure Pavements.

There is a Piece of Ground to be paved, containing 49 yards in length, and 31 yards in breadth; how many yards is contained therein?

facit 1519 yards.

A Gentleman had his Door paved, being 37 yards 2 foot one way, and 7 yards 1 foot the other way: I demand how many yards are there in all?

facit 276 yards $\frac{2}{9}$.

A Suit of Hangings 45 yards $\frac{1}{2}$ long, and 2 yards $\frac{1}{4}$ broad; how many yards are there in all?

Divide by 16, becauſe 16 quarters is one yard ſquare.

facit 102 yards $\frac{1}{8}$

Inſtructions for the meaſuring of Solids. as Timber and Stone, &c.

12 Inches is one foot in length.
144 Inches is one foot ſquare ſuperficies.
1728 Inches is one foot ſolid.

There is a ſtone of 4 foot long, 3 foot broad, and 2 foot deep; I demand how many ſquare foot is contained therein?

The

The Rule is:

Multiply the three Dimenſions one into nother, and the product is the Anſwer.

facit 24 Foot.

A ſtone of 5 Foot 9 Inches long, 4 Foot Inches broad, 2 Foot 8 Inches deep; I demand how many Foot there is contained in he ſaid Stone?

Reduce all the Dimenſions into Inches, nd divide by 1728.

facit 70 Foot $\frac{1}{144}$.

How to meaſure Timber.

A piece of Timber 20 Foot 8 Inches in ength, 2 Foot 5 Inches broad, and 2 Foot hick; how many Foot doth it contain?

facit 99 Foot $\frac{8}{12}$.

A Country-man borrowed of his Neighbour a Stack of Hay, the content whereof vas 40 Foot ſquare, ——When the time of ayment came, he told his Neighbour he ould not pay him all together, but he vould pay him 20 Foot ſquare at that time, nd 20 Foot ſquare more at another time fterwards, which he performed. The queion is, whether he paid the full quantity orrowed, or what was wanting thereof?

40

40	20
40	20
1600	400
40	20
64000 borrowed	8000
	8000
	16000 paid

So that he paid but one quarter of the quantity he borrowed.

There are many things of this nature, that might be brought in under these two heads, which are more difficult; as the measuring of Land of several Forms, and the measuring of Timber, Stone, or other things not equally squared; the well managing thereof would require a Treatise of it self, which I omit, in regard it doth not so much concern my practice, nor my intention in this Tract; but I judge this sufficient for the present.

LAUS DEO.

FINIS.